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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:22:27 ON 02 APR 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:22:41 ON 02 APR 2003
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 14111 S L1 FULL
L3 306266 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL
L4 309626 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL OR RESORCINOL
L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 50 S L5
L7 74509 S L5 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:26:05 ON 02 APR 2003
L8 295014 S SALICYLIC ACID OR PHENOL OR RESORCINOL
L9 109175 S POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OR POLYOXYETHYLENE OR MACROGOL OR POLYETH
L10 4746 S L8 AND L9
L11 2427 S L8 (P) L9
L12 144 S L11 AND (SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 08:58:09 ON 02 APR 2003
L13 11073 S L8 (P) L9
L14 2753 S L13 AND (SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)
L15 270 S L13 (P)(SKIN? OR DERMAT? OR COSMET?)
L16 116 S L15 NOT PY>=1999

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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633284 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154950
TITLE: Stabilized difloxacin injectable solution
INVENTOR(S): Frijlink, Henderik W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., Neth.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003153581	A1	20030814	US 2003-346597	20030117

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-352764P P 20020128

AB Disclosed is an antibacterial formulation suitable for injection into animals contg. 2-10 % wt./vol. difloxacin HCl, L-arginine base, propylene glycol, ethanol and/or benzyl alc., and water. The formulation is a soln. having a pH of 9 to 10. The formulation produces little or no tissue damage or irritation at the injection site. For example, an injection soln. contained difloxacin.cntdot.HCl 5.46, propylene glycol 30, benzyl alc. 5, ethanol 10, L-arginine 10, and water balance to 100 %.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 59-50-7, Chlorocresol 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 91296-86-5, Difloxacin hydrochloride 98106-17-3, Difloxacin
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stabilized difloxacin injectable soln.)

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:591016 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:128030
TITLE: Method and polymer composition using carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for the treatment of gastrointestinal disease
INVENTOR(S): Melrose, Graham John Hamilton; Huxham, Andrew James; Tilbrook, Damon Matthew Goadby; Wycoco, Vincent Leonard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemeq Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003061672	A1	20030731	WO 2003-AU39	20030117

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-53088 A 20020118
AU 2002-3271 A 20020628

AB The invention discloses a method for treatment of gastrointestinal disease by administering a polymeric antimicrobial agent comprising a deriv. of poly(2-propenal, 2-propenoic acid) formed by reaction between a poly(2-propenal, 2-propenoic acid) and an alc. or phenol to form protected carbonyl groups. The invention also relates to compn. for use in treatment of gastrointestinal disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT **25322-68-3DP**, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with poly(propenal/propenoic acid)
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

IT **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies **108-95-2D**, Phenol, derivs.
RL: RCT (Reactant); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7D, Polyvinyl acetate, partially hydrolyzed **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 62309-51-7, Propanol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carrier; carbonyl group-protected poly(propenal/propenoic acid) for gastrointestinal disease treatment)

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:390756 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390932
TITLE: Biodegradable bioadhesive controlled release system of nanoparticles for oral care products
INVENTOR(S): Shefer, Adi; Shefer, Shmuel David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Salvona LLC, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6565873	B1	20030520	US 2000-696120	20001025
WO 2002041765	A2	20020530	WO 2001-US51271	20011024
WO 2002041765	A3	20020906		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1328257	A2	20030723	EP 2001-987574	20011024

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

US 2003147956	A1	20030807	US 2003-376761	20030228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-696120 A 20001025
WO 2001-US51271 W 20011024

AB The present invention relates to a controlled release system useful for site specific delivery of biol. active ingredients or sensory markers, over an extended period of time, targeting biol. surfaces comprising the oral cavity and mucous membranes of various tissues, as well as the controlled release of the biol. active ingredients or sensory markers. The controlled release system of the present invention is a nanoparticle, having an av. particle diam. of 0.01-10 .mu., which comprises a biodegradable solid hydrophobic core and a bioadhesive/mucoadhesive pos. charged surface. The invention also relates to the use of the nano-particles of the present invention in consumer oral hygiene products, such as toothpaste or mouthwash, for treatment and prevention of periodontal disease. The nano-particles of the present invention are particularly effective for targeted controlled delivery of biol. active ingredients into the periodontal pocket. The present invention also provides synchronizing the release of the biol. active ingredient with that of the sensory markers to convey to the consumer the product performance and signal that a new application of the product is needed. A formulation contained water 74, candelilla wax 15, menthol 10, and cetylpyridinium chloride 1%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 54-64-8, Thiomersal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 59-01-8, Kanamycin 60-54-8, Tetracycline 75-47-8, Iodoform 89-78-1, Menthol **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 123-03-5, CPC 127-65-1 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 9004-87-9, Polyethylene glycol isooctylphenyl ether 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
nonylphenyl ether 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, esters 32385-11-8, Sisomicin 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 37517-28-5, Amikacin 59995-64-1D, Thienamycin, derivs. 64221-86-9 106392-12-5, Polyethylene glycol-polypropylene glycol block copolymer
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable bioadhesive controlled release system of nanoparticles for oral care products)

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:376377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390909
TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing amylin agonist peptides
INVENTOR(S): L'Italien, James; Stetsko, Gregg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 5,262.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003092606	A1	20030515	US 2002-159779	20020531
US 2001043934	A1	20011122	US 1998-5262	19980109
US 6410511	B2	20020625		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-35140P P 19970108
US 1998-5262 A2 19980109

AB The present invention is concerned with a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an amylin agonist and optionally a buffer, a tonicifier or stabilizer, and a preservative in a container, e.g., a vial, prefilled cartridge, prefilled syringe or disposable pen. This formulation may be in a liq., gel, solid or powder form for delivery, e.g., via nasal, pulmonary, oral, sublingual, buccal, transdermal, or parenteral routes. Formulations with biocompatible polymers and release modifiers, such as sugars, can facilitate controlled release after injection, minimizing the no. of administrations to a patient. These formulations maintain stability upon storage under refrigerated or room temp. conditions. Such formulations can be further combined with insulin for administration to a patient. Thus, a lyophilized formulation contained pramlintide 0.03-1.0, mannitol 5.0, and Polysorbate-80 0.02%, and water for injection qs to 100 mL.

IT 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 77-92-9, biological studies 87-89-8, Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-20-7, Trehalose 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-39-4, m-Cresol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 147-81-9, Arabinose 3458-28-4, Mannose 6131-90-4, Sodium acetate trihydrate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-11-6 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 11061-68-0, Humulin 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies **25322-68-3**, PEG 75621-03-3, 3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 151126-32-8, Pramlintide
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals contg. amylin agonists)

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154225 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:210299
TITLE: Mucoadhesive erodible drug delivery device for controlled administration of pharmaceuticals and other active compounds
INVENTOR(S): Moro, Daniel G.; Callahan, Howard; Nowotnik, David P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Access Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015748	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US26083	20020816
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003044446	A1	20030306	US 2001-931319	20010816
US 6585997	B2	20030701		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-931319 A 20010816

AB The present invention relates to a layered pharmaceutical delivery device for the administration of pharmaceuticals or other active compds. to mucosal surfaces. The device may also be used by itself without the incorporation of a therapeutic. The device of the present invention consists of a water-sol. adhesive layer, a non-adhesive, bioerodible backing layer and one or more pharmaceuticals if desired in either or both layers. Upon application, the device adheres to the mucosal surface, providing protection to the treatment site and localized drug delivery. The "Residence Time", the length of time the device remains on the mucosal surface before complete erosion, can be easily regulated by modifications of the backing layer.

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-59-9, Cefaloridine 50-78-2, Aspirin 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 52-26-6, Morphine hydrochloride 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-64-8, Thimerosal 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 56-25-7, Cantharidin 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 59-87-0, Nitrofurazone 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-12-1, Dibucaine hydrochloride 61-32-5, Meticillin 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 63-74-1, Sulfamine 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 68-41-7, Cycloserine 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 69-81-8, Carbazochrome 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-07-6, Levorphanol 79-11-8, Chloroacetic acid, biological studies 79-14-1,

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 84-80-0, Phytonadione 85-79-0, Dibucaine 87-28-5, Monoglycol salicylate 89-83-8, Thymol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 97-53-0, Eugenol 103-90-2, Acetaminophen **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 127-69-5, Sulfisoxazole 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 138-37-4, Homosulfamine 144-82-1, Sulfamethizole 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 153-18-4, Rutin 153-61-7, Cefalotin 154-21-2, Lincomycin 154-69-8, Tripelennamine hydrochloride 359-83-1, Pentazocine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 437-38-7, Fentanyl 474-86-2, Equilin 515-64-0, Sulfisomidine 518-28-5, Podofilox 520-26-3, Hesperidin 522-48-5, Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride 530-78-9, Flufenamic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 586-60-7, Dyclonine 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1225-60-1, Isothipendyl hydrochloride 1229-35-2, Methdilazine hydrochloride 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1420-53-7, Codeine sulfate 1605-68-1, Taxane 2135-17-3, Flumetasone 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 2438-72-4, Bufexamac 2840-24-6, Trimethylammonium bromide 3540-95-2, Fenpiprane 3715-90-0, Tramazolinehydrochloride 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5144-52-5, Naphazoline nitrate 5534-09-8 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9002-04-4, Thrombin 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 10101-52-7, Zirconium silicate 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 16488-48-5 17449-96-6, Clofezone 18046-21-4, Fentiazac 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18694-40-1, Mepirizole 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22131-79-9, Alclofenac 22204-53-1, Naproxen 24561-10-2, Piperocaine hydrochloride **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 34148-01-1, Clidanac 34645-84-6, Fenclofenac 35941-71-0, Tiaramide hydrochloride 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37205-61-1, Protease inhibitor 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 51460-26-5, Carbazochrome sodium sulfonate 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 52549-17-4, Pranoprofen 53902-12-8, Tranilast 57775-29-8, Carazolol 58581-89-8, Azelastine 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 64706-54-3, Bepridil 68302-57-8, Amlexanox 68844-77-9, Astemizole 69372-19-6, PEmirolast 73080-51-0, Repirinast 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 83150-76-9, Octreotide 86880-51-5, Epanolol 124832-26-4, Valacyclovir
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mucoadhesive erodible drug delivery device for controlled administration of pharmaceuticals and other active compds.)

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133801 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:175898
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for buccal delivery of pain relief medications
INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,451,286.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003035831	A1	20030220	US 2002-222699	20020816
US 6436367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251464	19990217
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
US 6375975	B1	20020423	US 2000-519285	20000306
US 6451286	B1	20020917	US 2000-574504	20000519

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-113239P P 19981221
US 1999-251464 A2 19990217
US 1999-386284 A2 19990831
US 2000-519285 A2 20000306
US 2000-574504 A2 20000519

AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising a narcotic analgesic in mixed micellar form are disclosed. The mixed micelles are formed from an alkali metal alkyl sulfate and other micelle-forming compds. Micelle size ranges between about 1 and 10 nm. Methods for making and using the compns. are also disclosed. A preferred method for administering the present compn. is through the buccal mucosa of the mouth. For example, morphine sulfate 10 g, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether 4.5 g, glycerin 6.0 g, phenol 5.0 g, sodium lauryl sulfate 4.0 g, sodium glycocholate 3.0 g, ethanol 20 mL, and water for injection to 100 mL were mixed with high speed stirring. One milliliter of formulation was then charged to a 10 mL metered dose dispenser, along with a propellant (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane). The aerosol formulation was administered to the buccal mucosa of the subject by spraying, while resisting inhalation.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 437-38-7, Fentanyl 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 9002-92-0 **25322-68-3**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(micellar compns. for buccal delivery of narcotic analgesic)

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:22705 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:78482
TITLE: Methods of evaluating protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations derived therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Seonyoung; Van Antwerp, William P.; Gross, Todd M.; Gulati, Poonam S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medtronic Minimed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003002141	A1	20030109	WO 2002-US18997	20020613
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2003054979	A1	20030320	US 2001-981968	20011018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-302345P P 20010628
US 2001-981968 A 20011018

AB Embodiments of the invention are directed to a method of estg. the phys. stability of a protein formulation. A particular embodiment of the invention places the protein formulation under an agitational stress that causes the protein to aggregate at an accelerated rate. In one embodiment, the change in protein aggregation is monitored spectroscopically by using Thioflavin-T. Embodiments of the invention then utilize a survival curve anal. to ascertain the relative phys. stability of the different protein formulations under study. This method is used to develop novel surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations in a rapid, cost efficient manner, thus illustrating the utility of the inventive method to the discovery and development of pharmaceutical protein formulations. A formulation contained insulin 400 U/mL Tris 6, glycerin 17, phenol 2.7, Brij-35 0.04, and zinc 0.08 mg/mL.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 9002-92-0, Brij 35 9002-93-1, Triton X100 9003-11-6, Genapol PF80 9005-65-6, Tween 80 **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ethers
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonionic surfactant; evaluation of protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations)

IT 108-39-4, m-Cresol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preservative; evaluation of protein formulation stability and surfactant-stabilized insulin formulations)

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:960589 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:29137
TITLE: Polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment
INVENTOR(S): Buseman, Teri; Rolf, David; McWhorter, Daniel M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LEC Tec Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 24 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6495158	B1	20021217	US 2001-766885	20010119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-766885 20010119

AB An adhesive patch is provided wherein the patch includes a flexible backing having a front side and a back side. The patch also includes a therapeutic formulation positioned on and in at least a portion of the front side of the backing such that the therapeutic formulation is partially embedded in at least a portion of the front side of the backing. At least a portion of the backing is treated with a hydrophobic sizing agent such that the portion of the backing that is treated with the hydrophobic sizing agent has a surface energy of about 20 dynes/cm2 to about 65 dynes/cm2. The therapeutic formulation includes a topical acne drug, a solvent that dissolves the topical acne drug, and a pressure sensitive adhesive. Thus, a formulation contained polyacrylamide 13.0, karaya 6.0, maltodextrin 4.5, pectin 2.0, glycerin 47.0, propylene glycol 6.6, water 7.4, and adhesive 8.0, salicylic acid 0.5, and skin conditioners 5.0%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, copolymers 9000-01-5, Gum acacia 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, derivs. 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-38-3, Algin 9005-38-3D, Algin, derivs. 9016-00-6, Polydimethyl siloxane 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 24937-72-2, Polymaleic anhydride **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene oxide 26099-09-2, Polymaleic acid 27119-07-9, 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer 31900-57-9, Polydimethyl siloxane 66676-63-9, Carboxypropyl cellulose
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-26-8, Retinol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 102-29-4, Resorcinol acetate **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 116-31-4, Retinal 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 770-35-4, Phenoxyisopropanol 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 9000-69-5, Pectin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymer-based patch formulations for acne treatment)

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:902214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:1668
TITLE: Purification and characterization of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isozyme from Potentilla atrosanguinea, and use of the SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Sanjay; Sahoo, Rashmita; Ahuja, Paramvir Singh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific & Industrial Research(CSIR), India
SOURCE: U.S., 30 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6485950	B1	20021126	US 2000-617118	20000714
US 2003064494	A1	20030403	US 2002-274053	20021021

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-617118 A3 20000714

AB The invention relates to a novel purified isoenzyme of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase extd. from the plant Potentilla atrosanguinea Lodd. variety argyrophylla. The superoxide dismutase has the following characteristics: O2-scavenging activity remains same before and after autoclaving; scavenges O2- from sub-zero temp. of -20.degree. C. to high temp. of +80.degree..; O2- scavenging activity at 25.degree. for 30 days without adding any stabilizing agent such as polyols or sugars; O2-scavenging activity in the presence of saline (0.9% sodium chloride) to 61.8% of the control (without 0.9% sodium chloride), stable at 4.degree. for at least 8 mo; contamination free and infection free from any living micro- and/or macro-organism after autoclaving. The enzyme possesses temp. optima at 0.degree.; possesses a mol. wt. of 33 kD under non-denaturating conditions; possesses a mol. wt. of 36 kD under denaturating conditions; has clear peaks in UV range at 268 and 275 nm; has an enzyme turnover no. of 19.53.times.10^4 per nmol per min at 0.degree.; and requires Cu/Zn as a co-factor. The invention also relates to a process for the extn. of the superoxide dismutase and its use in prepg. cosmetic, pharmaceutical and food compns. The method for the prepn. of the purified isoenzyme of autoclavable superoxide dismutase and formulations contg. the said autoclavable superoxide dismutase are disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-70-4D, Sorbitol, esters 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-10-3D, Palmitic acid, glycerides 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-95-7, Tocopherol acetate 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 60-33-3D, Linoleic acid, glycerides 62-53-3, Aniline, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-93-2, Uric acid, biological studies 70-18-8, Reduced glutathione, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 87-99-0, Xylitol 90-05-1, Guaiacol 106-69-4, 1,2,6-Hexanetriol 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-35-7, Taurine **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-36-1, Butyl myristate 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, glycerides 112-85-6, Behenic acid 112-86-7, Erucic acid 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 124-07-2D, Caprylic acid, glycerides 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, hydroxylated polyisobutenyl derivs. 127-17-3, biological studies 127-82-2, Zinc phenol sulfonate 128-44-9, Sodium saccharinate 141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, glycerides 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 302-04-5, Thiocyanate, biological studies 334-48-5D, Capric acid, glycerides 364-98-7, Diazoxide 404-86-4, Capsaicin 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 463-40-1D, Linolenic acid, glycerides 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 526-84-1, Dihydroxymaleic acid 527-60-6, Mesitol 538-23-8, Octanoic acid triglyceride 540-11-4, Ricinoleyl alcohol 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-63-8D, Myristic acid, alkyl esters 544-63-8D, Myristic acid, glycerides 546-46-3, Zinc citrate 553-72-0, Zinc benzoate 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 585-86-4, Lactitol 616-91-1, N-Acetyl-L-cysteine 621-71-6 628-97-7, Ethyl palmitate 629-98-1, Erucyl alcohol 661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 1300-26-1, Zinc glycerophosphate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-22-3, Zinc peroxide 1330-70-7, Hydroxystearic acid 1332-07-6, Zinc borate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1464-42-2, Selenomethionine 2599-01-1, Cetyl myristate 2724-58-5, Isostearic acid 2814-60-0 3068-00-6, 1,2,4-Butanetriol 3460-37-5, Hexyl stearate 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3614-08-2, Selenocysteine 4345-03-3 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 5333-42-6, 2-Octyl-dodecanol 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7699-45-8, Zinc bromide 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7779-88-6, Zinc nitrate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-99-0, Peroxidase 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-00-9, Steareth-2 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylenesorbitan, fatty acid esters 9007-43-6, Cytochrome c, biological studies 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase 10191-41-0, DL-.alpha.-Tocopherol 10401-55-5, Cetyl ricinoleate 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11126-29-7, Zinc silicate 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12651-25-1, Zinc titanate 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 13826-88-5, Zinc tetrafluoroborate 14281-83-5, Zinc glycinate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 16871-71-9, Zinc hexafluorosilicate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies 16984-48-8, Fluoride, biological studies 18312-31-7, Stearyl octanoate 20461-54-5, Iodide, biological studies 24959-67-9, Bromide, biological studies 25231-21-4, Polypropylene glycol stearyl ether 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerin, fatty acid esters 26281-43-6, 3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid 27458-93-1, Isostearyl alcohol 32797-18-5, 1,3-Butadien-1-ol 36653-82-4, Hexadecyl alcohol 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39467-17-9, Zinc stannate 51744-92-4, .alpha.-Tocopheryl linoleate 52225-20-4 52296-98-7, Octadecanediol 71276-50-1, .alpha.-Tocopherol phosphate 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil 476494-41-4

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. contg.; purifn. and characterization of autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isoenzyme from Potentilla atrosanguinea, and use of SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compns.)

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:868774 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:358168
TITLE: Compositions and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent
INVENTOR(S): Cleary, Gary W.; Mudumba, Sri; Parandoosh, Shohreh; Cleary, Colin J.; Birudaraj, Raj; Park, Pathamar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corium International, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002089849	A1	20021114	WO 2002-US14725	20020507
WO 2002089849	B1	20030403		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2003027833	A1	20030206	US 2002-141496	20020507

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-289403P P 20010507

AB A pharmaceutical compn. is provided for topical administration of a local anesthetic agent. The compn. comprises (a) a therapeutically effective amt. of a local anesthetic agent and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable, nonliposomal carrier comprised of a monohydric alc., a penetration enhancer, and polymer, which may be a hydrophilic polymer, a hydrophobic polymer or a combination thereof. The compn. can be in the form of a gel, or it may form a film following application to a patient's body surface and evapn. of the monohydric alc. The compn. provides rapid onset of local anesthesia as well as penetration of the active agent into the skin. Anesthesia achieved by a carrageenan-based gel contg. tetracaine was dramatically hight that that of the com. ELA-MAX brand of topical anesthetic cream.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 68-12-2, Dmf, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, biological studies 71-41-0, Pentanol, biological studies 75-65-0, tert-Butyl alcohol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-83-1, Isobutanol, biological studies 78-92-2, sec-Butyl alcohol 89-78-1, Menthol 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 106-02-5, Pentadecalactone 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-93-0, Cyclohexanol, biological studies 109-52-4, Valeric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-27-3, Hexanol, biological studies 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-70-6, 1-Heptanol 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-87-5, Octanol, biological studies 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-30-1, Decanol 112-42-5, Undecanol 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethylacetamide 141-43-5, Ethanolamine, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-08-8, Nonanol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 554-12-1, Methyl propionate 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 629-25-4, Sodium laurate 629-76-5, Pentadecanol 872-50-4, 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 2462-63-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 7585-39-9D, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl ether 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Atactic polypropylene 9003-11-6, Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol monolaurate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-63-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan 9010-98-4, Polychloroprene 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25085-02-3, Acrylamide-sodium acrylate copolymer 25265-75-2, Butanediol **25322-68-3**, Peg 25608-79-1, Ethylene-propylene-styrene copolymer 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26248-42-0, Tridecanol 26680-10-4, Polylactide 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer 27194-74-7, Propylene glycol monolaurate 31694-55-0 36653-82-4, Palmityl alcohol 51166-71-3, Dimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin 53694-15-8 55216-11-0, Trimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin 57271-36-0, Butylene-ethylene-styrene copolymer 61931-73-5 62700-69-0, Dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol 68737-67-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 56-29-1, Hexobarbital 59-46-1, Procaine 74-87-3, Methyl chloride, biological studies 75-00-3, Ethyl chloride 76-65-3, Amolanone 76-75-5, Thiopental 77-10-1, Phencyclidine 77-27-0, Thiamylal 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-43-1, Propoxycaine 86-80-6, Dimethisoquin 87-21-8, Piridocaine 90-01-7, Salicyl alcohol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-12-2, Risocaine 94-14-4, Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate 94-15-5, Dimethocaine 94-23-5, Parethoxycaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 97-53-0D, Eugenol, acetamido derivs. 99-43-4, Benoxinate 101-08-6, Diperodon 101-93-9, Phenacaine **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 126-27-2, Oxethazaine 133-16-4, 2-Chloroprocaine 135-44-4, Leucinocaine mesylate 136-82-3, Piperocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 139-62-8, Cyclomethycaine 140-65-8, Pramoxine 149-16-6, Butacaine 151-83-7, Methohexital 303-01-5, Hydroxydione 467-36-7, Thialbarbital 468-65-5, Buthalital 478-73-9, Pseudococaine 481-37-8, Ecgonine 484-93-5, Ecgonidine 487-53-6, Hydroxyprocaine 490-98-2, Hydroxytetracaine 493-76-5, Propanocaine 495-70-5, Meprylcaine 499-67-2, Proparacaine 500-34-5, .beta.-Eucaine 529-38-4, Cocaethylene 532-77-4, Hexylcaine 536-25-4, Orthocaine 553-13-9, Zolamine 586-60-7, Dyclonine 616-68-2, Trimecaine 644-26-8, Amylocaine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 947-08-0, Thiobutabarbital 1301-42-4, Euprocin 1421-14-3, Propanidid 2078-54-8, Propofol 2090-89-3, Butethamine 2188-67-2, Naepaine 2210-77-7, Pyrrocaine 3572-52-9, Biphenamine 3624-87-1, Metabutoxycaine 3670-68-6,

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Propipocaine 3686-58-6, Tolycaine 3772-43-8, Butoxycaine 3785-21-5, Butanilicaine 3818-62-0, Betoxycaine 4792-18-1, Levoxadrol 6740-88-1, Ketamine 7712-50-7, Myrtecaine 9002-92-0, Polidocanol 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 12069-57-7, Butaben 13912-77-1, Octacaine 17692-39-6, Fomocaine 23930-19-0, Alfaxalone 23930-37-2, Alfadolone acetate 23964-58-1, Carticaine 28189-85-7, Etoxadrol 34616-39-2, Fenalcomine 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 59467-70-8, Midazolam
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. and delivery systems for administration of a local anesthetic agent)

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:671827 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206549
TITLE: Absorbable solid compositions for topical treatment of oral mucosal disorders
INVENTOR(S): Domb, Avraham J.; Wolnerman, Joseph Simcha
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Efrat Biopolymers Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1236466	A1	20020904	EP 2002-251320	20020226
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003003140	A1	20030102	US 2002-83413	20020227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-271735P P 20010228

AB A solid, self-bioadhesive compn. is provided for topical application that adheres to the oral mucosal tissue comprising a therapeutically effective amt. of at least one herbal or homeopathic active agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable solid bioadhesive carrier in an amt. of about 40-99% based on the wt. of the whole compn. A herbal agent is selected from bioactive herb exts., tinctures and essential oils. The compn. further comprises a non-herbal active agent, e.g., analgesics, anti-inflammatory agents, antihistaminics, antiallergics, antimicrobial drugs, vitamins, enzymes, etc. For example, tablets were prepd. by compression molding of herbal and non-herbal actives in powder form and mixts. of Carbopol 934 and HPMC. The formulation contained a herbal powder (an equal ratio of Echinacea, Calendula and golden seal exts.) 10 mg, vancomycin 1 mg, Carbopol 934 50 mg, and mint ext. 5 mg. The cap coating was composed of a mixt. of 5 mg of Mg-stearate and 5 mg Carbopol/HPMC (2:1 by wt.). The prepn. was used by patients exhibiting herpetic stomatitis lesions, aphthous ulcers, mucosal inflammation, toothache, RAS, and lesions on the lips, tang, and gingiva.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-36-2, Cocaine 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 59-46-1, Procaine 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 73-40-5, Guanine 75-47-8, Iodoform 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 99-96-7D, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, esters **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 138-86-3, Limonene 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 586-60-7, Dyclonine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 1318-27-0, Carnallite 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 3380-34-5, Triclosan 6277-14-1, Acetoxolone 6809-52-5, Teprenone 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7789-48-2, Magnesium bromide 9000-30-0, Guar-gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9007-16-3, Carbopol 934

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
9025-70-1, Dextranase 9036-66-2, Arabinogalactan 9057-02-7, Pullulan 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22916-47-8, Miconazole **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene oxide 25655-41-8, Povidone-iodine 27254-80-4, Acridinamine 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 84625-61-6, Itraconazole
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbable solid compns. for topical treatment of oral mucosal disorders)

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657934 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206536
TITLE: Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Spicer, Patrick Thomas; Small, William Broderick, II; Lynch, Matthew Lawrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002066014	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US4776	20020219
WO 2002066014	A3	20030904		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002160040	A1	20021031	US 2001-990552	20011121

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-269953P P 20010220
US 2001-990552 A 20011121

AB A dry powder cubic gel precursor comprising an encapsulating compd., an amphiphile capable of forming a cubic liq. cryst. phase, and optionally a solvent is described. The encapsulating compd. (A), amphiphile (B), and optional solvent (C) are present in mass fractions relative to each other such that 1.0 = a + b + c, wherein a is the mass fraction of A, b is the mass fraction of B, and c is the mass fraction of C. Further, 1.0 > a > 0, 1.0 > b > 0, 1.0 > c > 0 and a, b, and c do not fall within a cubic liq. cryst. phase region on a phase diagram representing phase behavior of A, B, and C. A method of making the cubic gel precursor comprises the steps of: (i) dissolving an encapsulating compd. in a solvent; (ii) adding an amphiphile; (iii) mixing the encapsulating compd. and amphiphile, wherein steps (i), (ii), and (iii) are performed in any order; (iv) atomizing the mixt. obtained; and, (v) drying the mixt. For example, an active ingredient (fatty acid soln.) was encapsulated in powders made by spray-drying a liq. soln. The liq. soln. was prepd. from a premix of 67% water and 33% starch at 70.degree.. A second soln. of 90% monoolein and 10% fatty acid mix (20% omega-3, 80% triglyceride oil) was prepd. at 60.degree.. The oil soln. was then added to the starch-water soln. forming a 9% monoolein, 30% starch, 60% water, and 1% fatty acid mixt. A high shear mixing system was used to keep the system mixed and maintained above 90.degree.. The mixt. was then pumped at a rate of 8 mL/min through the liq. side of a twin-fluid atomizer, with slight adjustments being made to the flow rate to keep the temp. of the exit air in the system between 90-100.degree.. The liq. feed was atomized with air at a pressure of 42.6 psi (293.5 kPa). Upon drying, the powder has a compn. of 22.5% monoolein, 75% starch, and 2.5% fatty acid mixt. The powder appears to exhibit a

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
bimodal size distribution of larger 10 .mu.m particles and smaller 3-5 .mu.m particles, all of which exhibit the classical shrinkage that is characteristic of starch capsules during their cooling. The uniform appearance of the powders can be an excellent indicator that the fatty acid active is encapsulated within the starch shells.

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 55-22-1, Isonicotinic acid, biological studies 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 60-33-3D, Linoleic acid, derivs. 61-33-6, Benzyl penicillin, biological studies 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 75-12-7D, Formamide, derivs. 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 156-54-7, Sodium butyrate 299-42-3, Ephedrine 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 443-48-1, Metronidazole 515-42-4, Sodium benzene sulfonate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 538-42-1, Sodium cinnamate 657-84-1, Sodium toluene sulfonate 721-50-6, Prilocaine 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 5015-75-8, Sodium p-bromobenzene sulfonate 6284-40-8D, N-Methylglucamine, alkoxycarbonyl derivs. 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, derivs. 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 14206-62-3 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 16887-79-9 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22113-86-6, Ethylammonium nitrate 22669-27-8, p-Aminobenzoic acid hydrochloride 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25496-72-4, Glycerol monooleate 25618-55-7D, Polyglycerol, esters 26545-74-4, Monolinolein 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 27137-20-8, Sodium benzene disulfonate 28348-53-0, Sodium cumene sulfonate 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 68278-23-9, Eflornithine hydrochloride 74563-64-7 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 407 171599-83-0, Sildenafil citrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of powders as precursors of cubic liq. cryst. gel particles)

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:637534 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190733
TITLE: Hydrogen peroxide-containing compositions for removal of acrochordon
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Mickey; Ancira, Margaret
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Physician's Choice of Arizona, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002064151	A1	20020822	WO 2002-US3530	20020208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003008018	A1	20030109	US 2002-72829	20020208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-267978P P 20010209

AB The subject of the present invention is acrochordon removal and prevention utilizing safe dependable effective biocompatible treatments with no scarring, bleeding, twisting, yanking, choking, burning, freezing, shocking, screaming and hypo pigmentation or hyper pigmentation. Methods for acrochordon removal comprise application of high concns. of hydrogen peroxide (at least 23%). The compn. further comprises a vitamin, an amino acid, a melanin inhibitor, an org. acid, a hormone, a sulfoxide, an alc., a fatty acid, a polyol, an amide, a surfactant, a terpene, etc. For example, the compn. comprises 35% hydrogen peroxide, 0.5% L-ascorbic acid, 0.5% niacin, 0.5% glycine, 0.5% hydroquinone, 0.5% superoxide dismutase, 5% galacturonic acid, and 14% ethanol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 63-68-3, L-Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, alkyl derivs. 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 71-41-0, Pentanol, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-92-2, 2-Butanol 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 80-56-8, .alpha.-Pinene 80-69-3, Tartronic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 89-65-6 89-80-5, Menthone 89-81-6, Piperitone 89-82-7, Pulegone 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 98-55-5, .alpha.-Terpineol 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-48-9, Carveol 99-49-0, Carvone 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-52-4, Valeric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-40-7, Diethyl sebacate 111-14-8, Heptanoic acid 111-27-3, Hexanol, biological studies 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, biological studies 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-65-9, N-Octane, biological studies 111-84-2, N-Nonane 111-87-5, Octanol, biological studies 112-00-5, Dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-02-7, Hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-03-8, Octadecyltrimethylammonium chloride 112-05-0, Pelargonic acid 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 112-30-1, Decanol 112-40-3, N-Dodecane 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, glycosides 123-86-4, Butyl acetate 124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 124-18-5, N-Decane 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethylacetamide 134-62-3, Diethyltoluamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 142-62-1, Caproic acid, biological studies 142-82-5, N-Heptane, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, biological studies 143-08-8, Nonanol 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 145-42-6, Sodium taurocholate 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 156-06-9, .beta.-Phenylpyruvic acid 285-67-6, Cyclopentene oxide 286-20-4, Cyclohexene oxide 288-47-1D, Thiazole, derivs. 302-95-4, Sodium desoxycholate 305-84-0, L-Carnosine 320-77-4, Isocitric acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 334-48-5, Capric acid 361-09-1, Sodium cholate 433-48-7, .beta.-Fluoropyruvic acid 461-72-3, Hydantoin 470-82-6, 1,8-Cineole 473-81-4, Glyceric acid 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 501-30-4D, Kojic acid, glycosides 501-30-4D, Kojic acid, succinimide ester 515-30-0, Atrolactic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 526-99-8, Mucic acid 541-15-1, L-Carnitine 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 544-76-3, N-Hexadecane 554-12-1, Methyl propionate 554-60-9, .beta.-Carene 562-74-3, Terpinen-4-ol 594-61-6, 2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid 600-15-7, .alpha.-Hydroxybutyric acid 621-82-9, Cinnamic acid, biological studies 624-24-8, Methyl valerate 629-25-4, Sodium laurate 629-50-5, N-Tridecane 629-59-4, N-Tetradecane 636-58-8 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid 828-01-3, .beta.-Phenyllactic acid 863-57-0, Sodium glycocholate 1118-92-9 1119-97-7, Tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide 1120-21-4, N-Undecane 1182-34-9, Dicaffeoylquinic acid 1190-94-9, L-5-Hydroxylysine 1195-92-2, Limonene oxide 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1338-39-2, Span 20 1338-41-6, Span 60 1338-43-8, Span 80 1405-86-3, Glycyrrhizic acid 1686-14-2, .alpha.-Pinene oxide 2424-71-7, Methacin 2782-86-7, Heptonic acid 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 3402-98-0, Iduronic acid 5699-58-1, Acetylpyruvic acid 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 6032-29-7, 2-Pentanol 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6703-05-5, Lyxaric acid 6814-36-4,

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Mannuronic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9002-92-0, Brij 30 9004-98-2, Brij 93 9004-99-3, Myrj 45 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 9083-38-9, Melanostatin 10158-64-2, Xylaric acid 10191-35-2 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 14433-76-2 15769-56-9, Guluronic acid 18494-60-5 23351-51-1, Glucoheptonic acid 25138-66-3, S-Lactoyl glutathione 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 26266-57-9, Span 40 27025-41-8, Oxidized glutathione 28223-51-0, Alluronic acid 28223-52-1, Taluronic acid 30923-19-4, Lyxuronic acid 30923-20-7, Riburonic acid 30923-21-8, Xyluronic acid 30923-39-8, Arabinuronic acid 36413-60-2, Quinic acid 37299-36-8, Lavanol 66664-08-2, Pentahydroxyhexanoic acid 77466-09-2, Miglyol 840 83826-43-1, Octyldodecyl myristate 84710-55-4, Threuric acid 84710-56-5, Erythreuric acid 84710-57-6, Altruronic acid 86632-03-3 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 153976-68-2
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogen peroxide-contg. compns. for removal of acrochordon)

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408529 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406872
TITLE: An antibiotic/analgesic formulation for use in veterinary medicine
INVENTOR(S): Mihalik, Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phoenix Scientific, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002041899	A1	20020530	WO 2001-US44315	20011127
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002017891	A5	20020603	AU 2002-17891	20011127
EP 1345611	A1	20030924	EP 2001-997308	20011127
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-723064 A 20001127
WO 2001-US44315 W 20011127

AB A formulation that includes a mixt. of at least one antibiotic, at least one analgesic, and at least one solvent is provided. The antibiotic and the analgesic are dissolved in the solvent to form a formulation that is suitable for veterinary applications. This formulation can be administered to animals as a pour-on or an injectable formulation. Florfenicol amounting to 30% of the final formulation was added to N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and mixed until it was dissolved. A quantity of flunixin meglumine amounting to 4.15% of the final formulation was then added and mixed into the soln., followed by the addn. of 2% benzyl alc. With continued agitation, a supplemental amt. of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was added in an amt. sufficient to completely dissolve any remaining undissolved components. The resulting formulation can be used for parenterally or as a pour-on.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-50-7, Chlorocresol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 89-83-8, Thymol 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate 121-54-0, Benzethonium

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 139-33-3, Disodium edetate 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 1319-77-3, Cresol 1330-20-7, Xylene, biological studies 1401-69-0, Tylosin 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 2687-91-4, N-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone 2748-88-1, Myristyl-.gamma.-picolinium chloride 4418-26-2, Sodium dehydroacetate 4831-43-0, 3,3-Dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 5464-28-8, Glycerol formal 6153-64-6, Oxytetracycline dihydrate 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9003-39-8, Povidone 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 24968-97-6, Polypyrrolidone **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 42461-84-7, Flunixin meglumine 53640-27-0 73231-34-2, Florfenicol 91737-13-2 429688-63-1
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibiotic/analgesic formulation for use in veterinary medicine)

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:131490 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:172533
TITLE: Skin treatment creams containing polyglyceryl methacrylate and silicones
INVENTOR(S): Vernice, Joseph; Globus, Alfred R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 36,374, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6348199	B1	20020219	US 1994-177576	19940105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-36374 B2 19930324

AB A clear, transparent highly stable skin moisturizing and lubricating compn. is provided comprising the product obtained by combining polyglyceryl methacrylate with a pharmaceutically acceptable silicone, in the presence of a suitable emulsifier under application of pressure in the range 13,000-50,000 psi. The compns. are adapted for use as cosmetics and/or carriers for active drugs and serve in this form for treatment of skin irritations, burns, skin infections and the like. A method of prepg. the compns. of the invention is disclosed. The invention also contemplates methods for lubricating and moisture replenishment of the skin, treating burns, skin infections and the like by topically applying the disclosed skin treatment compns. Thus, a compn. contained polyglyceryl methacrylate 95, cyclomethicone 3, and Polysorbate-20 2%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 97-59-6, Allantoin **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 9002-92-0, Polyethylene glycol lauryl ether 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9006-65-9, Dimethicone **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 26657-96-5, Glyceryl monopalmitate 26658-19-5, Sorbitan tristearate 28474-30-8, Polyglyceryl methacrylate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 31692-79-2, Dimethiconol 67167-59-3, Polyethylene glycol stearate 69331-39-1, Diethanolamine cetyl phosphate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin treatment creams contg. polyglyceryl methacrylate and silicones)

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:895576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:25110
TITLE: Hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic molecules
INVENTOR(S): Uhrich, Kathryn E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rutgers University, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 298,729.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6328988	B1	20011211	US 1999-422295	19991021
US 6365146	B1	20020402	US 1999-298729	19990423
WO 2000065024	A2	20001102	WO 2000-US10500	20000418
WO 2000065024	A3	20010208		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1176983	A2	20020206	EP 2000-923508	20000418
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 2002035217	A1	20020321	US 2001-974218	20011009
US 6497895	B2	20021224		
US 2003170202	A1	20030911	US 2002-323699	20021218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-298729 A2 19990423
US 1999-422295 A 19991021
WO 2000-US10500 W 20000418
US 2001-974218 A1 20011009

AB Polymeric micelles for encapsulation of hydrophobic mols. are provided. Methods and formulations for delivering hydrophobic mols. to a host via these micelles are also provided. Methods of stabilizing liposomes or lipid based formulations by addn. of polymeric micelles are also provided. Mucic acid hexyl ester core polymer with PEG 5000 branches was prepd. as a white solid having a Tm of 61.degree. and a Mw of 17,800 Daltons (yield = 17%). The amt. of lidocaine mol that can be entrapped within the polymeric micelles (the encapsulation no.) was 1.0. The in vitro degrdn. of polymeric mycells was studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT **25322-68-3DP**, Polyethylene glycol, conjugates **25322-68-3DP**, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with mucic acid esters 74654-07-2DP, reaction products with mucic acid hexyl esters
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic mols.)

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
IT 56-53-1D, alkyl derivs. conjugates 80-05-7D, Bisphenol a, conjugates 87-66-1D, Pyrogallol, conjugates **108-46-3D**, Resorcinol, conjugates 120-80-9D, Catechol, conjugates 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, conjugates 137-58-6, Lidocaine 500-66-3D, Olivetol, conjugates 533-73-3D, 1,2,4-Benzenetriol, conjugates 577-33-3D, Anthrarobin, conjugates 602-09-5D, [1,1'-Binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol, conjugates 1079-21-6D, Phenylhydroquinone, conjugates 1143-38-0D, Dithranol, conjugates 1333-16-0D, Bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane, conjugates 3236-71-3D, conjugates 6153-39-5D, Orcinol monohydrate, conjugates 9004-53-9D, Dextrin, conjugates 12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, conjugates 26983-52-8D, Biphenol, conjugates 28346-70-5D, Dihydroxynaphthalene, conjugates
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hyperbranched polymeric micelles for encapsulation and delivery of hydrophobic mols.)

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:874637 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376814
TITLE: Composition for root canal filling
INVENTOR(S): Chuev, V. P.; Buzov, A. A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zakrytoe Aktsionernoe Obshchestvo "VladMiVa", Russia
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2149627	C1	20000527	RU 1997-102468	19970217

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1997-102468 19970217

AB The invention relates to dental filling materials. A compn. for filling root canals is prepd. on the basis of a resorcinol-formaldehyde resin contg. powdery zinc oxide, barium sulfate and paraform, a curative liq. consisting of formalin and catalytic liq. that has resorcinol and acid or alk. catalysts. Curative and catalytic liqs. have addnl. polyhydric alcs., or polyethylene glycols, or Tweens, or polyvinylpyrrolidone, or polyvinyl alc., or their mixts. as plasticizer. Components are taken in a definite quant. ratio. The compn. shows high plasticity, penetrability, good soly., and long hardening time.

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 30525-89-4, Paraform
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(compn. for root canal filling)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(compn. for root canal filling)

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376786
TITLE: Formulations for amylin agonist peptides
INVENTOR(S): L'Italien, James; Musunuri, Shankar; Ruby, Kale
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001043934	A1	20011122	US 1998-5262	19980109
US 6410511	B2	20020625		
US 2003092606	A1	20030515	US 2002-159779	20020531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-35140P P 19970108
US 1998-5262 A2 19980109

AB The present invention is concerned with a pharmaceutical formulation in a container, for example, a vial, prefilled cartridge, prefilled syringe or disposable pen, comprising approx. 0.01 to about 0.5% (w/v) amylin agonist, preferably pramlintide, in an aq. system along with approx. 0.02% to about 0.5% (w/v) of an acetate, phosphate, citrate, or glutamate buffer to a pH of the final compn. of approx. 3.0 to about 6.0% as well as approx. 1.0 to 10% (w/v) of a carbohydrate or polyhydric alc. tonicifier; and, optionally, approx. 0.005 to 1.0% (w/v) of a preservative selected from the group consisting of m-cresol, benzyl alc., parabens and phenol. These formulations maintain stability upon storage under refrigerated or room temp. conditions. Such formulations can be further combined with insulin in the same syringe for administration to a patient.

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 87-89-8, Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 94-13-3, Propyl paraben 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 120-47-8, Ethyl paraben 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-11-6, Ethyleneglycol-propyleneglycol copolymer **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 75621-03-3 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 151126-32-8, Pramlintide
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(formulations for amylin agonist peptides)

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:808253 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:348902
TITLE: Aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application
INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Generex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, Can.
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 251,464.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
US 6436367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251464	19990217
WO 2000037051	A1	20000629	WO 1999-CA1231	19991216
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1140019	A1	20011010	EP 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1140019	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002532536	T2	20021002	JP 2000-589162	19991216
NZ 512188	A	20021025	NZ 1999-512188	19991216
AU 760445	B2	20030515	AU 2000-18518	19991216
AT 243498	E	20030715	AT 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1338272	A1	20030827	EP 2003-2417	19991216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
US 6375975	B1	20020423	US 2000-519285	20000306
US 6451286	B1	20020917	US 2000-574504	20000519
US 2003035831	A1	20030220	US 2002-222699	20020816
US 2003157029	A1	20030821	US 2002-222240	20020816

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-113239P P 19981221
US 1999-251464 A2 19990217
US 1999-386284 A 19990831
EP 1999-962009 A3 19991216
WO 1999-CA1231 W 19991216
US 2000-519285 A2 20000306
US 2000-574504 A2 20000519

AB A mixed micellar aerosol pharmaceutical formulation is provided. The formulation comprises a pharmaceutical agent, an alkali metal alkyl sulfate, at least three micelle-forming compds., a phenol and a propellant. The propellant provides enhanced absorption of the pharmaceutical agent in the buccal region. A process of making and a method of administering the compn. are also included. The aerosol formulations of invention resulted in comparable blood glucose level with

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
injection formulations in diabetic volunteers.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 75-28-5, Isobutane. 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 83-44-3 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 108-39-4, biological studies **108-95-2D**, Phenol, derivs., biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, derivs. 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 122-32-7, Triolein 143-07-7D, Dodecanoic acid, derivs. 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 474-25-9 475-31-0 811-97-2, Hfa 134a 1490-04-6, Menthol 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkali metal salts, biological studies 8001-27-2, Hirudin 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9002-92-0D, Polidocanol, alkyl ethers 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate 25104-18-1, Polylysine **25322-68-3** 25496-72-4, Monoolein 25618-55-7, Polyglycerin 29759-38-4, Tetrafluoroethane 33660-75-2, Heptafluoropropane 38000-06-5, Polylysine 57208-34-1 59006-05-2 61912-98-9, Insulin like growth factor 94458-06-7, Tetrafluoropropane 96352-57-7, Glucagon like peptide 121822-23-9, Hirugen 128270-60-0, Hirulog
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application)

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798235 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339212
TITLE: The use of azalide antibiotic compositions for treating or preventing a bacterial or protozoal infection in mammals
INVENTOR(S): Boettner, Wayne Alan; Canning, Peter Connor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081358	A1	20011101	WO 2001-IB519	20010326
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1276747	A1	20030122	EP 2001-915612	20010326
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001010382	A	20030624	BR 2001-10382	20010326
US 2002019353	A1	20020214	US 2001-829672	20010410
BG 107168	A	20030731	BG 2002-107168	20021003
NO 2002005134	A	20021219	NO 2002-5134	20021025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-199961P P 20000427
WO 2001-IB519 W 20010326

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:339212

AB Methods for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infections in mammals by administering a single dose of an antibiotic compn. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are disclosed. Methods for increasing acute or chronic injection-site toleration in mammals by administering a single dose of antibiotic compns. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle are also disclosed. A combination comprising an antibiotic compn. comprising a mixt. of azalide isomers, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and instructions for use in a single-dose administration is also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-11-1, Thioglycolic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 70-18-8,

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Glutathione, biological studies 73-22-3, L-Tryptophane, biological studies 75-75-2, Methanesulfonic acid 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-33-4, L-Lactic acid, biological studies 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 81-04-9, 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid 81-25-4, Cholic acid 86-48-6, 1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid 87-69-4, L-Tartaric acid, biological studies 87-73-0, D-Glucaric acid 89-65-6, Erythorbic acid 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 92-70-6, 3-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 96-82-2, Lactobionic acid 97-05-2, Sulfosalicylic acid 98-11-3, Benzenesulfonic acid, biological studies 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 104-15-4, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, biological studies 107-36-8, 2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 109-43-3 110-04-3, 1,2-Ethanedisulfonic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 110-16-7, Maleic acid, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol butyl ether 112-73-2, Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 128-37-0, Butylated hydroxytoluene, biological studies 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 147-71-7, D-Tartaric acid 149-44-0, Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 151-41-7 495-69-2, Hippuric acid 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 526-99-8, Mucic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 594-45-6, Ethanesulfonic acid 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 616-91-1, Acetylcysteine 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 3144-16-9, Camphorsulfonic acid 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 4740-78-7, 1,3-Dioxan-5-ol 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6892-68-8, Dithioerythritol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9046-38-2, Polygalacturonic acid 10035-10-6, Hydrobromic acid, biological studies 10326-41-7, D-Lactic acid, biological studies 23351-51-1, Glucoheptonic acid 25013-16-5, Butylated hydroxyanisole 25155-19-5, Naphthalenesulfonic acid **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 38098-46-3, Monothioglycerol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(azalide antibiotic compn. for treating or preventing bacterial or protozoal infection)

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:730530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:293950
TITLE: A self-emulsifying system combined with a polymer matrix for transmucosal and transdermal delivery
INVENTOR(S): Hong, Chung Il; Shin, Hee Jong; Ki, Min Hyo; Lee, Seok Kyu; Kweon, Don Sun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chong Kun Dang Pharmaceutical Corp., S. Korea
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001072282	A1	20011004	WO 2001-KR509	20010329
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003129219	A1	20030710	US 2002-239529	20020923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2000-16257 A	20000329
			WO 2001-KR509 W	20010329

AB A novel pharmaceutical compn. of a self-emulsifying matrix prepn., which is a prepn. for transmucosal or transdermal absorption in which a self-emulsifying drug delivery system is grafted to a polymeric matrix prepn. is described. For this, fatty alc., fatty acid or their derivs. of 6 to 20 carbon atoms having a drug absorption-accelerating action through the skin or mucous membrane is used as an oil phase. Also, to increase the drug content in the matrix, a liq. phase material having a b.p. of 100.degree.C or more is used as a soln. adjuvant. Using such materials, the self-emulsifying system with a surfactant is prepd. A hydrophilic or hydrophobic polymer is added and dissolved in the self-emulsifying system, and the resulting mixt. is dried to prep. the matrix prepn. contg. the self-emulsifying system. The self-emulsifying matrix prepn. thus prepd. maintains a const. drug-releasing rate during its application period by virtue of its excellent stability and exhibits an extraordinarily high skin-absorption rate. For example, a self-emulsifying system was prepd. using oleyl alc. 10, glycerin (1) oleic acid ester 10, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 40, and Cremophor RH40 40 parts, resp., as an oily phase. Upon the addn. of water, a self-emulsification was obtained. To 10 g of the self-emulsifying matrix prepd. was added 5 g of arecoline monohydrobromide as a drug. Sixty grams of poly(ethylene oxide) was dissolved into 30 g of water and 30 g of ethanol to form a polymer soln. This prepolymer soln. was added to the self-emulsifying system contg. the drug to give a transparent viscous soln., which was then dried at 80.degree. for 10 min to form a self-emulsifying matrix with a thickness of 505 .mu.m. During the process of drying, UV ray may be irradiated for 5 min, if necessary.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-34-3, Scopolamine 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, esters 57-83-0, Progestin, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-74-2, Papaverine 60-54-8, Tetracycline 63-75-2, Arecoline 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 76-57-3, Codeine 76-99-3, Methadone 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters and nitrile derivs., polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 106-12-7 107-92-6, Ethylacetic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 111-02-4, Squalene 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 146-48-5, Yohimbin 300-08-3, Arecoline hydrobromide 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 437-38-7, Fentanyl 506-43-4, Linoleyl alcohol 569-65-3, Meclizine 745-65-3, Alprostadil 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies 1404-04-2, Neomycin 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9011-16-9, Poly(methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate 18559-94-9, Albuterol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 23110-15-8, Fumagillin 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene oxide **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, esters 25496-72-4 26545-74-4 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 27194-74-7 30811-69-9, Polyvinylacrylate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 37148-27-9, Clenbuterol 60017-72-3 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 76009-37-5 78213-16-8 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 124 205822-93-1
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(self-emulsifying system combined with polymer matrix for transmucosal and transdermal delivery)

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:617863 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:200445
TITLE: Pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulations containing silica and viscosity modifier
INVENTOR(S): Jun, Chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merial Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060409	A1	20010823	WO 2001-EP1155	20010205
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003007958	A1	20030109	US 2000-504741	20000216
EP 1263467	A1	20021211	EP 2001-905731	20010205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001008449	A	20030401	BR 2001-8449	20010205
JP 2003522805	T2	20030729	JP 2001-559505	20010205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-504741 A	20000216
			WO 2001-EP1155 W	20010205

AB A pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulation comprises a drug, fumed silica, a viscosity modifier, a hydrophilic carrier, optionally, an absorbent and a dye, stabilizer, surfactant, or preservative. This invention also provides for methods of using these formulations for treating various disease states as well. Thus, a paste was prepd. contg. 3-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-5,5-dimethyl-4-((4-methylsulfonyl)phenyl)-5H-furan-2-one (COX-2 inhibitor) 0.82, TiO2 0.2, MgCO3 2, fumed silica 4.25, and PEG-300 0.4% and triacetin qs.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 52-51-7, Bronopol 54-64-8 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 55-68-5, Phenylmercuric nitrate 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 102-98-7, Phenylmercuric borate **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 114-07-8, Erythromycin 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 8044-71-1,

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Cetrimide 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-65-6, Tween 80 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 25013-16-5, BHA **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 38098-46-3, Monothioglycerol 38677-85-9, Flunixin 51570-36-6D, Milbemycin, analogs 53716-49-7, Carprofen 55268-74-1, Praziquantel 70288-86-7, Ivermectin 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 71751-41-2, Abamectin 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 73989-17-0D, Avermectin, analogs 77466-09-2, Miglyol 840 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 113507-06-5, Moxidectin 117704-25-3, Doramectin 119791-41-2, Emamectin 120068-37-3, Fipronil 123997-26-2, Eprinomectin 138261-41-3, Imidacloprid 145513-17-3, 8a-Azalide 163120-03-4, Nodulisporic acid 220119-17-5, Selamectin
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical or veterinary paste formulations contg. silica and viscosity modifier)

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:535405 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:189200
TITLE: Investigation of active substance release from poly(ethylene oxide) hydrogels
AUTHOR(S): Savas, H.; Guven, O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Hacettepe University, Beytepe, Ankara, 06532, Turk.
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2001), 224(1-2), 151-158
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The uptake and controlled release of model active substances from poly(ethylene oxide), (PEO), hydrogels synthesized by irradn. were investigated. For the characterization of network structure of PEO hydrogels, swelling properties in water and the no. av. mol. wt. between crosslinks were detd. Salicylic acid, phthalic acid and resorcinol were used as model substances for their controlled release from PEO hydrogels. The effects of dose rate, total dose and chem. structure of active substance on the uptake and release have been studied. The active substance uptake capacity of hydrogels was found to be lowest for phthalic acid and highest for resorcinol in the gel system obtained by irradn. both at low and high dose rates. The release was lowest both in rate and in total amts. in hydrogels contg. phthalic acid, more in those with salicylic acid and highest in those with resorcinol. The phys. and chem. factors affecting the release of model compds. such as the network structure of hydrogels and hydrogen bond formation between the adsorbent and PEO chains were discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **25322-68-3**, Poly(ethylene oxide)
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(active substance release from poly(ethylene oxide) hydrogels)

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:495277 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:82027
TITLE: Topical compositions containing salts and polyhydric alcohols for treatment of acne
INVENTOR(S): Kizu, Norio; Hayashi, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001187741	A2	20010710	JP 1999-377138	19991228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-377138 19991228

AB Topical pharmaceutical compns. contain (A) .gtoreq.1 compds. chosen from NaCl, MgCl2, MgSO4, CaCl2, KCl, NaHCO3, and Na2CO3 and (B) polyhydric alcs. The compns. effectively remove sebum from hair follicles and do not leave white residue on skin. An aq. lotion was prepd. from NaCl 10, glycerin 2, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil deriv. 0.6, S 3, resorcin 2,.pH adjuster, and H2O to 100%.

IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcin, biological studies 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(keratin dissolver; topical compns. for treatment of acne)

IT 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate **25322-68-3D**, hydrogenated castor oil derivs.
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; topical compns. for treatment of acne)

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434847 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:66217
TITLE: Anti-itch patch containing analgesics, anesthetics, or corticosteroids
INVENTOR(S): Rolf, David; Buseman, Teri
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lectec Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041746	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US33498	20001211
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2001041745	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US12970	20000512
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6469227	B1	20021022	US 2000-569783	20000512

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-170041P P 19991210
US 2000-569783 A 20000512
WO 2000-US12970 W 20000512

AB An adhesive anti-itch patch comprising a flexible backing having a front side and a back side and a therapeutic formulation positioned on the entire surface or on a portion of the front side of the backing is described. The therapeutic formulation includes a medicament, i.e., an antipruritic agent, such as an analgesic, an anesthetic, or a corticosteroid, useful for treating a condition assocd. with an insect bite, a rash, a skin irritation, poison ivy, poison oak, an inflammatory skin condition, or poison sumac; and a pressure sensitive adhesive. A method for treating a skin condition assocd. with itching includes applying to the skin surface an adhesive patch of the present invention. For example, therapeutic formulation contained (by wt.) lidocaine 2.5%, camphor 3.0%, propylene glycol 8.4%, polyethylene glycol 0.7%, fragrance 0.5%, glycerin 42.4%, Aloe vera 1.0%, algin 22.5%, water 4.0%, and acrylic ester copolymer adhesive 15.0%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7, Topicort 50-24-8, Prednisolone 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 53-02-1, Tetrahydrocortisol 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-33-8, Paramethasone 53-34-9, Fluprednisolone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 56-47-3,

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Desoxycorticosterone acetate 61-12-1, Dibucaine hydrochloride 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5 83-43-2, 6.alpha.-Methylprednisolone 85-79-0, Dibucaine 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-39-4D, camphorated **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-02-0, Prednisolone sodium phosphate 125-04-2, Cortisol sodium succinate 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 139-02-6, Sodium phenolate 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 152-58-9, 11-Desoxycortisol 154-69-8, Tripelennamine hydrochloride 356-12-7 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 508-99-6, Cortisol cypionate 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 577-48-0, Butamben picrate 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 638-94-8 808-48-0, Desoxycorticosterone pivalate 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1247-42-3, Meprednisone 1524-88-5, Cordran 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1715-33-9, Prednisolone sodium succinate 2002-29-1, Flumethasone pivalate 2375-03-3, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 2668-66-8, Medrysone 2773-92-4, Dimethisoquin hydrochloride 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Diprolene 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 6000-74-4, Cortisol sodium phosphate 7681-14-3, Prednisolone tebutate 13609-67-1, Locoid 22298-29-9, Betamethasone benzoate 25122-46-7, Temovate 33564-31-7 51022-69-6 57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone-17-valerate 66734-13-2 66852-54-8, Halobetasol propionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate 344947-23-5
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-itch adhesive patch contg. analgesics, anesthetics, and corticosteroids for treatment of pruritus)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, copolymers 108-05-4D, Vinyl acetate, copolymers 108-31-6D, Maleic anhydride, copolymers 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2152-44-5, Valisone 8011-96-9, Calamine (pharmaceutical preparation) 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-38-3, Algin 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 24937-72-2, Poly(maleic anhydride) **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 26061-64-3, Vinyl acetate-dioctyl maleate copolymer 26853-85-0, Vinyl acetate-dioctyl maleate copolymer 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 106108-28-5, Poly(ethylene-butylene)-styrene block copolymer
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-itch adhesive patch contg. analgesics, anesthetics, and corticosteroids for treatment of pruritus)

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:238126 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:239350
TITLE: Preparation of a concentrated liquid disinfectant detergent formulation
INVENTOR(S): Stoica, Eugenia Rodica; Harles, Lucian Sergiu; Dicu, Ioana; Burtica, Elena Luiza; Vacarelu, Stelian; Ocnarescu, Viorel; Borlescu, Cristina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.C. Sintofarm S.A., Bucuresti, Rom.
SOURCE: Rom., 3 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 114628	B3	19990630	RO 1992-998	19920722
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RO 1992-998	19920722

AB The title detergent formulations contain: sodium salts of sulfosuccinate monoesters of ethoxylated alkylphenols 75-85, concd. active substances 35-37, nonylphenol ethoxylate 5-10, sodium salts of maleic acid-vinyl acetate copolymer 0.01-0.5, isopropanol 5-15, 15% sodium carbonate soln. 0.9-2.0, diethanolamine 1-3, and chloramine B (active chlorine content 25-29%) 10-14%.
IT **108-95-2D**, Phenol, alkylphenols, monoethers with polyethylene glycol, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid, sodium salts, uses 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, monoesters with alkylphenol ethoxylates, sodium salts **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, monoether with alkylphenols, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid, sodium salts
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of a concd. liq. disinfectant detergent formulation contg.)

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:233197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:239351
TITLE: Preparation of a disinfectant liquid detergent formulation
INVENTOR(S): Stoica, Eugenia Rodica; Harles, Lucian Sergiu; Dicu, Ioana Virginia; Burtica, Eugenia Luiza; Vacarelu, Stelian; Borlescu, Cristina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S.C. Sintofarm S.A., Bucuresti, Rom.
SOURCE: Rom., 3 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 114629	B3	19990630	RO 1992-999	19920722
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RO 1992-999	19920722

AB The title formulations contain: sodium and triethanolamine salts of sulfosuccinate monoester of alkylphenol polyethoxylates 50-70, alkyd dimethylbetaines 2-8, isopropanol 15-20, and formaldehyde 10-15% obtained by the depolymn. of 0.1-1% paraformaldehyde solns.
IT 102-71-6D, Triethanolamine, salts with sulfosulfosuccinic acid monoesters of alkylphenyl ethoxylates **108-95-2D**, Phenol, alkyl-substituted derivs., ethoxylates, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acid salts with sodium hydroxide and triethanolamine, uses 1310-73-2D, Sodium hydroxide, salts with sulfosulfosuccinic acid monoesters of alkylphenyl ethoxylates **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, alkylpheyl ethers, monoesters with sulfosuccinic acids, salts with sodium hydroxide and triethanolamine
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of a disinfectant liq. detergent formulation contg.)

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31308 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:91147
TITLE: A method for the improvement of transport across adaptable semi-permeable barriers
INVENTOR(S): Cevc, Gregor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idea Innovative Dermale Applikationen G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001001962	A1	20010111	WO 1999-EP4659	19990705
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9954096	A1	20010122	AU 1999-54096	19990705
WO 2001001963	A1	20010111	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1189598	A1	20020327	EP 2000-947939	20000705
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003503442	T2	20030128	JP 2001-507458	20000705
EE 200200008	A	20030415	EE 2002-8	20000705
NO 2002000032	A	20020305	NO 2002-32	20020104
US 2003099694	A1	20030529	US 2002-37480	20020104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1999-EP4659 A	19990705
			WO 2000-EP6367 W	20000705

AB The invention relates to a method, a kit and a device for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier, the method comprising the steps of: prepg. a formulation by suspending or dispersing said penetrants in a polar liq. in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating of one or several layers, said coating comprising at least two kinds of forms of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate; said penetrants being able to transport agents through the pores of said barrier or to enable agent permeation through the pores of said barrier after penetrants have entered the pores, selecting a dose amt. of said penetrants to be applied on a predetd. area of said barrier to control the flux of said penetrants across said barrier, and applying the selected dose amt. of said formulation contg. said penetrants onto said area of said porous barrier. Highly adaptable complex droplets (ultradeformable vesicles or Transfersomes) were prepd.

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
contg. soybean phosphatidylcholine, Na cholate, 3H-labeled DPPC and phosphate buffer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetrimonium bromide 57-15-8, Chlorbutanol 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 59-02-9D, .alpha.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-95-2, Quinic acid 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 86-74-8, Carbazole 90-05-1, Guaiacol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-50-3, Protocatechuic acid 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 107-15-3D, Ethylenediamine, derivs. **108-95-2D**, Phenol, derivs., biological studies 119-13-1, .delta.-Tocopherol 119-13-1D, .delta.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 121-33-5, Vanillin 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 122-39-4, Diphenylamine, biological studies 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 137-66-6, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-palmitate 148-03-8, .beta.-Tocopherol 148-03-8D, .beta.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 500-38-9, Nordihydroguaiaretic acid 530-57-4, Syringic acid 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 2495-84-3, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-oleate 3934-16-5D, Methallylsulfonic acid, derivs. 4197-69-7, 2-Butylhydroquinone 5725-96-2, Dimethylamine oxide 7616-22-0, .gamma.-Tocopherol 7616-22-0D, .gamma.-Tocopherol, acyl derivs. 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol laurate 9004-96-0, Polyethylene glycol oleate 9004-99-3, Myrj 45 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether 9063-89-2 9086-85-5, Poly(hydroxypropyl methacrylate) 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 16690-40-7, L-Ascorbyl 6-laurate .25013-16-5, Bha 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25249-16-5 **25322-68-3**, Peg 26746-38-3, Di-tert-butylphenol 29349-22-2, Chlorobenzyl alcohol 33425-76-2, L-Ascorbic acid, 6-myristate 50546-45-7, Octaethylene glycol monoisotridecyl ether 53188-07-1, Trolox 85261-20-7, Decanoyl-N-methylglucamide 87246-72-8, D-Glucitol, 1-deoxy-1-[methyl(1-oxododecyl)amino]- 88306-53-0, 1,4-Dioxane-2,5-dione, 3,6-dimethyl-, polymer with .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) 90522-12-6, Poly(N-propylmethacrylamide) 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 121869-32-7 148081-72-5, 1-O-Hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone 158606-68-9, Polyaspartamide 191997-39-4
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(improvement of transport across adaptable semi-permeable barriers)

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:842023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32962
TITLE: Ophthalmic solutions incorporating an antimicrobial polypeptide
INVENTOR(S): Tuse, Daniel; Mortelmans, Kristien; Hokama, Leslie A.; Selsted, Michael E.; Chapoy, Lawrence L.; Quinn, Michael H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Large Scale Biology Corporation, USA; SRI International; The Regents of the University of California; Wesley-Jessen Corporation
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000071175	A1	20001130	WO 2000-US14608	20000523
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6482799	B1	20021119	US 1999-318195	19990525

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-318195 A 19990525

AB This invention provides a novel antimicrobial system suitable for formulation in a wide variety of ophthalmic solns. In particular the compn. comprises an antimicrobial peptide that is an indolicidin and a buffer compatible with application to a mammalian eye, wherein the buffer is a Good's buffer or the buffer has a halide ion concn. less than 0.85 wt%. The compns. are useful for storing, cleaning, or disinfecting a contact lens. In particular the compns. are self-preserving upon lengthy storage, effective in cleaning and sterilizing contact lenses upon exposure of the lens to the compn., do not require the need for phys. or thermal treatment of the lens and enable the immediate application of the lens to the eye without the need for neutralization, deactivation or washing. For example, an indolicidin ophthalmic soln. was prepd. by dissolving 0.005 g of indolicidin in 10 mL distd. water, dilg. the soln. with a phosphate buffer to 100 mL, and adding 8.7 g of NaCl and 0.25 g of Poloxamer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 54-64-8, Thimerosal 55-68-5, Phenylmercuric nitrate 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 60-12-8, Phenylethyl alcohol 61-32-5, Methicillin 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 62-38-4, Phenylmercuric acetate 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 89-83-8, Thymol 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 114-07-8, Erythromycin

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 15438-31-0, Iron(+2), biological studies 16052-06-5, EPPS 16068-46-5, Potassium phosphate 22537-22-0, Magnesium(+2), biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium(+2), biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc(+2), biological studies **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 26239-55-4, N-(2-Acetamido)iminodiacetic acid 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 50851-57-5 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 109191-31-3, N-(2-Acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ophthalmic solns. contg. antimicrobial peptides for storage, cleaning, and disinfection of contact lenses)

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
120-47-8, Ethylparaben 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 127-56-0, Sulfacetamide sodium 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 771-03-9, Dehydroacetic acid 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-93-9, Vancomycin hydrochloride 1405-41-0, Gentamycin sulfate 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-89-6, Bacitracin zinc 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 4418-26-2, Sodium dehydroacetate 5026-62-0, Methylparaben sodium 7681-93-8, Natamycin 8068-28-8, Colistimethate sodium 11138-47-9, Sodium perborate 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine digluconate 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 29457-07-6, Ticarcillin disodium 35285-69-9, Propylparaben sodium 37517-28-5, Amikacin 49842-07-1, Tobramycin sulfate 64221-86-9, Imipenem 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 72558-82-8, Ceftazidime 75345-27-6, Polyquad 80802-79-5, Cecropin 81129-83-1, Cilastatin sodium 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 103220-14-0, Defensin 113041-69-3, Magainin 176901-04-5, 3-13-Indolicidin 176901-05-6, 4-13-Indolicidin 176901-06-7, 5-13-Indolicidin 176901-07-8, 2-13-Indolicidin 250253-25-9 250253-30-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ophthalmic solns. contg. antimicrobial peptides for storage, cleaning, and disinfection of contact lenses)

IT 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-00-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 67-42-5, Ethylenebis(oxyethylenenitrilo) tetraacetic acid 69-65-8, Mannitol 71-52-3, Bicarbonate, biological studies 77-86-1, Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 77-92-9, biological studies 102-71-6, Trolamine, biological studies 103-47-9, CHES 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 150-25-4, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 498-17-9 623-84-7, Propylene glycol diacetate 1132-61-2, 3-Morpholinopropanesulfonic acid 1135-40-6, N-Cyclohexyl-3-aminopropanesulfonic acid 1323-39-3, Propylene glycol monostearate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 5625-37-6, PIPES 5704-04-1, N-Tris(hydroxymethyl) methylglycine 7365-44-8, N-Tris(hydroxymethyl) methyl-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid 7365-45-9, 2,4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl ethanesulfonic acid 7379-28-4, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid sodium salt 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7558-79-4, Disodium phosphate 7558-80-7, Monosodium phosphate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose sodium 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10191-18-1, N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid 14127-61-8, Calcium(+2), biological studies 14213-97-9, Borate

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790374 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:340275
TITLE: Compositions for aerosolization and inhalation
INVENTOR(S): Thurston, Rachel M.; Browning, James D.; Shah, Praful K.; Placke, Michael E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Battelle Memorial Institute, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000066206	A2	20001109	WO 2000-US11799	20000502
WO 2000066206	A3	20010208		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 2000010262	A	20020115	BR 2000-10262	20000502
EP 1173245	A2	20020123	EP 2000-932001	20000502
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002543165	T2	20021217	JP 2000-615088	20000502
US 6503481	B1	20030107	US 2000-561648	20000502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-132215P P 19990503
WO 2000-US11799 W 20000502

AB A compn. is used in combination with an electrohydrodynamic device capable of delivering an active ingredient to the aerodigestive system of the user. The compn. comprises three or optionally four basic components: an active ingredient; a carrier material in which the active ingredient may be dissolved, suspended, or emulsified; an aerosol properties adjusting material which provides the compn. with the phys. characteristics required to create an aerosol cloud by electrostatic or electrohydrodynamic means; and optionally at least one excipient that further adjusts, preserves, stabilizes, or enhances the overall performance of the compn. An aerosol compn. contained paclitaxel 75 mg/mL in 80% ethanol, 19.8% PEG and 0.2% citric acid.

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 89-78-1, Menthol **108-95-2D**, Phenol, derivs., ethoxylated, biological studies 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-11-6, Oxirane, polymer with methyloxirane 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-63-4D, Sorbitan, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs., esters 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 25013-16-5, Bha **25322-68-3**, Peg 106392-12-5, Poloxamer
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. for aerosolization and inhalation)

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:568517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:182967
TITLE: Preparation of impregnated matrixes containing lipids and surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Sheridan, Christopher H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nordico Marketing Development, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 560,035, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6103644	A	20000815	US 1997-868344	19970603
US 2002058453	A1	20020516	US 2001-998151	20011129
US 6616641	B2	20030909		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-171676 B2 19931222
US 1995-560035 B2 19951117
US 1997-868344 A3 19970603
US 2000-613033 A3 20000710

AB A substantially flexible, dry matrix, which contains not more than about 3% moisture at room temp., is impregnated with a water-free treatment mixt. contg. a lipid and a surfactant. In a preferred embodiment, the mixt. includes a glycol, a surfactant and a lipid emollient, lubricant, medicament or skin protectant. Methods for manufg. and using the impregnated matrixes are also described. A matrix consisting of 100% synthetic fiber thermally bonded to itself and weighing approx. 20-28 g/square yard was treated with the water-free formulation listed contg. propylene glycol 50.00, miconazole nitrate 45.00, and benzalkonium chloride 5.00%. A matrix treated with only 1-fold its wt. of formulation was also evaluated by placing the water-free treated matrix in water and transferring the drug from the matrix into the water. An individual towel made using the water-free matrix was applied to the skin by contact which transferred a thin film of the mixt. to the skin. Those same towels, when applied to wet skin with pressure, created an unstable emulsion which aided the transfer of the drug to the skin under those conditions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-67-0, Sulfaguanidine 68-26-8, Vitamin A 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 106-22-9, Citronellol **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies 142-62-1D, Caproic acid, esters 147-24-0, Benadryl 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-11-7, Polymyxin 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 9004-74-4, Methoxy Polyethylene glycol 9005-70-3, Polysorbate 85 9016-00-6, PolyDimethyl siloxane 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 22916-47-8, Miconazole 25231-21-4, Arlamol E **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol 31900-57-9, PolyDimethyl siloxane
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of impregnated matrixes contg. lipids and surfactants)

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441602 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:63985
TITLE: Aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application
INVENTOR(S): Modi, Pankaj
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Generex Pharmaceuticals Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037D51	A1	20000629	WO 1999-CA1231	19991216
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6436367	B1	20020820	US 1999-251464	19990217
US 6312665	B1	20011106	US 1999-386284	19990831
EP 1140019	A1	20011010	EP 1999-962009	19991216
EP 1140019	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002532536	T2	20021002	JP 2000-589162	19991216
NZ 512188	A	20021025	NZ 1999-512188	19991216
AU 760445	B2	20030515	AU 2000-18518	19991216
AT 243498	E	20030715	AT 1999-962009	19991216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-113239P P 19981221
US 1999-251464 A 19990217
US 1999-386284 A 19990831
WO 1999-CA1231 W 19991216

AB A mixed micellar aerosol pharmaceutical formulation includes a micellar protein pharmaceutical agent, an alkali metal lauryl sulfate, at least three micelle forming compds., a phenol and a propellant. The micelle forming compds. are selected from the group consisting of lecithin, hyaluronic acid, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of hyaluronic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, chamomile ext., cucumber ext., oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, monoolein, monooleates, monolaurates, borage oil, evening of primrose oil, menthol, trihydroxy oxocholanyl glycine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, glycerin, polyglycerin, lysine, polylysine, triolein, polyoxyethylene ethers and analogs thereof, polydocanol alkyl ethers and analogs thereof, chenodeoxycholate and deoxycholate. The amt. of each micelle forming compd. is present in a concn. of from 1 to 20 wt./wt.% of the total formulation, and the total concn. of micelle forming compds. are less than 50 wt./wt.% of the formulation. The propellant, e.g., a fluorocarbon propellant, provides enhanced absorption of the pharmaceutical agent, particularly in the buccal cavity. An example was given using insulin as the active ingredient.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 75-28-5, Isobutane 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 83-44-3, Deoxycholic acid 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 122-32-7, Triolein 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 474-25-9, Chenodeoxycholic acid 475-31-0 1490-04-6, Menthol 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 25104-18-1, Polylysine **25322-68-3D**, Peg, ethers 25496-72-4, Monoolein 25618-55-7, Polyglycerol 29759-38-4, Tetrafluoroethane 33660-75-2, Heptafluoropropane 38000-06-5, Polylysine 94458-06-7, Tetrafluoropropane
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aerosol formulations for buccal and pulmonary application)

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Polypropylene glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26680-10-4, Polylactide
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aggregates of human insulin derivs. for prolonged action)
IT 108-39-4, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preservative; aggregates of human insulin derivs. for prolonged action)

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:297446 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:342997
TITLE: Aggregates of human insulin derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Havelund, Svend; Balschmidt, Per; Jonassen, Ib; Hoeg-Jensen, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9921888	A1	19990506	WO 1998-DK461	19981023
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2308705	AA	19990506	CA 1998-2308705	19981023
AU 9896221	A1	19990517	AU 1998-96221	19981023
AU 757933	B2	20030313		
EP 1025125	A1	20000809	EP 1998-949960	19981023
EP 1025125	B1	20030625		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO				
BR 9813128	A	20000815	BR 1998-13128	19981023
AT 243711	E	20030715	AT 1998-949960	19981023
JP 2003525846	T2	20030902	JP 2000-517995	19981023
ZA 9809722	A	19990426	ZA 1998-9722	19981026
US 6451762	B1	20020917	US 1999-227774	19990108
NO 2000002050	A	20000623	NO 2000-2050	20000418
US 2002155994	A1	20021024	US 2002-83058	20020225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DK 1997-1218 A 19971024
US 1997-64170P P 19971104
WO 1998-DK461 W 19981023
US 1998-193552 A2 19981117
US 1999-227774 A1 19990108

AB Water-sol. aggregates of derivs. of human insulin which have a protracted profile of action are disclosed. A new mechanism is involved in prolonging the action of the sol. insulin derivs. This mechanism is based on the partly or fully formation of sol. aggregated forms of the derivs., featuring a size larger than aldolase (Mw = 158 kDa) in a defined gel filtration system. KAV values, albumin binding consts. and disappearance half-times for insulin derivs. were detd.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 9003-11-6, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies **25322-68-3** 25322-69-4,

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:233778 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:272007
TITLE: Buccal spray or capsule compositions containing polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Dugger, Harry A., III
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Flemington Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 8
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2306024	AA	19990408	CA 1997-2306024	19971001
AU 9748946	A1	19990423	AU 1997-48946	19971001
EP 1019019	A1	20000719	EP 1997-911621	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
EP 1036561	A1	20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001517689	T2	20011009	JP 2000-513555	19971001
US 2003039680	A1	20030227	US 2002-100156	20020318
US 2003077227	A1	20030424	US 2002-230060	20020829
US 2003077228	A1	20030424	US 2002-230073	20020829
US 2003077229	A1	20030424	US 2002-230075	20020829
US 2003082107	A1	20030501	US 2002-230080	20020829
US 2003095925	A1	20030522	US 2002-230084	20020829
US 2003095926	A1	20030522	US 2002-230085	20020829
US 2003095927	A1	20030522	US 2002-230086	20020829

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
EP 1997-911621 A3 19971001
EP 2000-109347 A3 19971001
WO 1997-US17899 A 19971001
US 2000-537118 A3 20000329

AB Buccal aerosol sprays or capsules contg. biol. active peptides, CNS active amines, sulfonyl ureas, antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, sleep inducers, antiasthmatics, bronchodilators, antiemetics, etc., are developed which provide rapid absorption through the oral mucosa, resulting in fast onset of effect. The buccal polar compns. of the invention comprises formulation: aq. polar solvent 30-99.89%, active compd. 0.001-60%, and optionally flavoring agent 0.1-10%. The non-polar compn. of the invention comprises formulation: non-polar solvent 20-85%, active compd. 0.005-50%, optionally flavoring agent 0.1-10%, and propellant 50-80%. A non-polar lingual spray compn. contained zidovudine 25-35, soya oil 30-40, butane 60-70, and flavors 2-3 parts. resp.

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT **25322-68-3**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(400-1000 mol. wt.; buccal spray or capsule compns. contg. polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B 12 74-98-6, n-Propane, biological studies 75-28-5, Isobutane 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-78-4, Isopentane 106-97-8, n-Butane, biological studies 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 108-39-4, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 109-66-0, n-Pentane, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 127-09-3 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 463-82-1, Neopentane 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 630-93-3, Phenytoin sodium 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide (MgO), biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3239-45-0, Dexfenfluramine hydrochloride 5786-21-0, Clozapine 7558-79-4, Dibasic sodium phosphate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride (NaCl), biological studies 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 10238-21-8, Glyburide 22839-47-0, Aspartame 23031-25-6 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 27882-76-4 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 35700-23-3, Carboprost 47931-85-1, Salmon calcitonin 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 51481-61-9 58551-69-2, Carboprost tromethamine 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 70059-30-2, Cimetidine hydrochloride 76824-35-6, Famotidine 79517-01-4, Octreotide acetate 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 99614-01-4, Ondansetron hydrochloride 99614-02-5, Ondansetron 103628-48-4, Sumatriptan succinate 214415-55-1 222415-30-7
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal spray or capsule compns. contg. polar and non-polar solvents for transmucosal administration of drugs)

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
biological studies **25322-68-3**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:53354 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:115037
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing flavonoids for the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Amarjit; Jain, Rajesh; Singla, Anil Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panacea Biotech Ltd., India; University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5858371	A	19990112	US 1997-837564	19970421
RU 2174396	C2	20011010	RU 1997-104242	19970320
CN 1219390	A	19990616	CN 1997-110303	19970328
CN 1102387	B	20030305		
ZA 9702900	A	19971103	ZA 1997-2900	19970404
AU 9717860	A1	19980813	AU 1997-17860	19970411
AU 698407	B2	19981029		
CN 1240648	A	20000112	CN 1998-117413	19980707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1997-DE316 A 19970205
AB A Novel compn. and a method for treating anorectal diseases including hemorrhoids and colonic diseases with long term effectiveness and low prolapse rates is disclosed. The compns. are water sol. and can be uniformly applied in the affected region. The compn. comprises flavonoid constituents which possess anti-inflammatory properties. Oral administration of standardized ext. of Euphorbia prostrata in rats showed an inhibition of carrageenan-induced edema with ED50 value of 5.98 mg/kg. A capsule contained E. prostrata ext. 15, lactose 250, colloidal silicone dioxide 10, and talc 25 mg.
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2 85-79-0, Dibucaine 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 101-08-6, Diperodon 101-93-9, Phenacaine. **108-46-3**, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 117-39-5, Quercetin 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 140-65-8, Pramoxine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 491-70-3, Luteolin 491-70-3D, Luteolin, 7-glycoside derivs. 519-96-0D, 6-Methoxy quercetin, 3-glycoside derivs. 520-36-5D, Apigenin, 7-glycoside derivs. 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 2149-36-2, 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate. 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, resorcinol derivs., biological studies 8011-96-9, Calamine 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch,

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682083 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:293898
TITLE: Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder
INVENTOR(S): Ottoboni, Thomas B.; Yamamoto, Ronald K.; Conston, Stanley R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Point Biomedical Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9843555	A1	19981008	WO 1998-US6445	19980402
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9868764	A1	19981022	AU 1998-68764	19980402
GB 2338414	A1	19991222	GB 1999-23410	19980402
GB 2338414	B2	20011219		
EP 971641	A1	20000119	EP 1998-914404	19980402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
DE 19882286	T	20000427	DE 1998-19882286	19980402
JP 2001519787	T2	20011023	JP 1998-541970	19980402
NO 9904837	A	19991110	NO 1999-4837	19991004

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-833247 A 19970403
WO 1998-US6445 W 19980402
AB Bioerodible, sustained release prepns. are provided for placement into the bladder through the urethra which provide sustained release of drugs. Configurations are provided which are insertable through a catheter, such as a coiled filament, patch or a flowable gel. The device is bioeroded during or after the sustained release of the drug such that there is no blockage of the urinary tract while the device is in place within the bladder. A soln. of oxybutynin chloride and 2% collagen was mixed with stirring while preventing occurrence of foam. The mixt. was lyophilized and pulverized at a low temp. using liq. N. The pulverized product was formed under compression to give a needle-shaped prepn. Effects of buffer pH, cannula size, drug concn., and modifier concn. on the release rate of the drug was studied.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 77-92-9D, Citric acid, esters 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers with methacrylate 81-25-4, Cholic acid **108-95-2D**, Phenol, derivs., biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 1508-65-2, Oxybutynin chloride 5633-20-5, Oxybutynin 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, diacyl derivs., biological studies 7697-37-2D, Nitric acid, alkyl esters, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene oxide 26023-30-3, Polylactic Acid sru 26100-51-6, Polylactic Acid 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 83512-85-0, Carboxymethyl chitosan
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into bladder)

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:668083 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:293874
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing flavonoids for the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Amarjit; Jain, Rajesh; Singla, Anil Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panacea Biotec Ltd., India; University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 868914	A1	19981007	EP 1997-302242	19970401
EP 868914	B1	20021218		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
ES 2189923	T3	20030716	ES 1997-302242	19970401

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-302242 A 19970401
AB. A pharmaceutical compn., and process for the manuf. thereof, comprising one or more flavonoids obtained from the plant Euphorbia prostata useful in the control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases. Standardized ext. of E. prostrata, when administered orally showed an inhibition of both carrageenan-induce edema with ED50 value of 5.98 mg/kg and histamine-induced edema with ED50 value of 16.37 mg/kg. A capsule contained above ext. 15, lactose 250, colloidal silicone dioxide 10, and talc 25 mg.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-42-7D, Phenylephrine, salts 76-22-2, Camphor 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-75-9, 8-Quinolinol benzoate 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-78-1, Menthol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 101-08-6, Diperodon 101-93-9, Phenacaine **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 134-31-6, 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate 140-65-8, Pramoxine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 8011-96-9, Calamine 8063-33-0 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12263-41-1 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies **25322-68-3**, Peg 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. flavonoids for control and treatment of anorectal and colonic diseases)

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:631338 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:280996
TITLE: Topical analgesic composition comprising an alcohol, a chaotropic agent, and an unsaturated fatty acid
INVENTOR(S): Elden, Harry Richardson
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DTR Dermal Therapy (Barbados) Inc., Barbados
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5814659	A	19980929	US 1996-636440	19960423
CA 2203456	AA	19971023	CA 1997-2203456	19970423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-636440 19960423
AB A topical analgesic compn. comprises an analgesic agent, an alc., a chaotropic agent, and an unsatd. fatty acid. The compn. is preferably in the form of a stable gel and may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable emulsifier, a pharmaceutically acceptable gelling and/or thickening agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable preservative. The pH of the compn. is adjusted to 7.5-8.0 by the addn. of a pharmaceutically acceptable org. base, such as triethanolamine. The invention also comprises a method for inducing topical analgesia. The compn. is absorbed on an absorbent material, for example a cotton strip inserted into typical skin-wipe packet; brought in contact with the skin of a person in need of such an analgesia; and maintained in contact with the skin for a period of time sufficient to induce and maintain topical analgesia. A topical gel contained lidocaine hydrochloride 4.00, urea 10.00, Carbopol 940 0.40, Me paraben 0.20, imidazolidinyl urea 0.30, Cetrimide (tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide) 0.20, PEG-400 (Carbowax) 7.00, n-propanol 7.00, lecithin 1.00, oleic acid 1.00, triethanolamine 99% to pH 7.5-8.0, sterile deionized water q.s. to 100.0%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (9Z,12Z)-, biological studies 60-35-5, Acetamide, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-12-2, Dimethyl formamide, biological studies 71-23-8, 1-Propanol, biological studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride. 75-12-7, Formamide, biological studies 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-80-6, Dimethisoquin 89-83-8, Thymol 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-24-6, Tetracaine 99-76-3 100-51-6, Benzenemethanol, biological studies 102-71-6, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethyl acetamide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-65-8, Pramoxine 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-43-6, Dyclonine 577-48-0, Butamben picrate 758-96-3 1118-92-9 1119-97-7, Tetradecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 2158-11-4, N-Hexyl urea 3015-65-4 8044-71-1, (Cetrimide) 9003-01-4, Carboxypolymethylene 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum **25322-68-3** 25917-35-5, Hexanol 29063-28-3, Octanol 30899-19-5, Pentanol 39236-46-9, Imidazolidinyl urea 53535-33-4, Heptanol 69670-80-0, Hydroxymethylpropyl cellulose 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 213764-93-3
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical analgesic compn. comprising alc., chaotropic agent, and unsatd. fatty acid)

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293427 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:8597
TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles
INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	19971027
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9749915	A1	19980522	AU 1997-49915	19971027
AU 744156	B2	20020214		
EP 935523	A1	19990818	EP 1997-912825	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002511777	T2	20020416	JP 1998-520558	19971027
EP 1342548	A1	20030910	EP 2003-10031	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	19990428

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-29038P P 19961028
US 1997-52717P P 19970716
EP 1997-912825 A3 19971027
WO 1997-US18984 W 19971027

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temp. of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixt. The mixt. is extruded though a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-12-4, Mephenytoin 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-36-2, Cocaine 50-41-9, Clomiphene citrate 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4, Quinidine sulfate 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-58-8, Phendimetrazine tartrate 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-96-4, Isoetharine hydrochloride 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 51-15-0, Pralidoxime chloride 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 51-52-5, Propylthiouracil 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-57-0, Methamphetamine hydrochloride 51-64-9, Dextroamphetamine 51-83-2, Carbachol 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-24-4, Thiotepa 52-49-3, Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-68-6, Trichlorfon 52-86-8, Haloperidol 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-19-0, Mitotane 53-39-4, Oxandrolone 53-60-1, Pramazine hydrochloride 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-36-4, Metyrapone 54-64-8, Thimerosal 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-03-8, Levothyroxine sodium 55-06-1, Liothyronine sodium 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-29-1, Hexobarbital 56-47-3, Desoxycorticosterone acetate 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, L-Lysine, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-33-0, Pentobarbital sodium 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-42-1, Meperidine 57-43-2, Amobarbital 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-68-1, Sulfamethazine 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 57-96-5, Sulfinpyrazone 58-00-4, Apomorphine 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-27-5, Menadione 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-40-2, Promazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 58-85-5, Biotin 58-89-9, Lindane 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-33-6, Pyrilamine maleate 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-52-9, Dimercaprol 59-63-2, Isocarboxazid 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 60-13-9, Amphetamine sulfate 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-56-0, Methimazole 60-80-0, Antipyrine 60-87-7, Promethazine 60-99-1, Levomepromazine 61-00-7, Acepromazine 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 62-31-7, Dopamine hydrochloride 62-44-2, Phenacetin 62-67-9, Nalorphine 62-90-8, Nandrolone phenpropionate 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 63-92-3, Phenoxybenzamine

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
hydrochloride 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-31-3, Morphine sulfate 64-72-2, Chlortetracycline hydrochloride 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-86-8, Colchicine 65-45-2, Salicylamide 66-76-2, Dicoumarol 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-96-9, Dihydrotachysterol 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 68-19-9, Cyanocobalamin 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-89-3, Metamizole 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 69-44-3, Amodiaquine hydrochloride 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-68-1, Hydromorphone hydrochloride 71-81-8 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, L-Threonine, biological studies 72-33-3, Mestranol 72-63-9, Methandrostenolone 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-48-3, Bendroflumethiazide 76-38-0, Methoxyflurane 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-21-4, Glutethimide 77-26-9, Butalbital 77-27-0, Thiamylal 77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 77-41-8, Methsuximide 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0, Dapsone 80-13-7, Halazone 80-53-5, Terpin 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-13-0, Dexpanthenol 81-23-2, Dehydrocholic acid 81-81-2, Warfarin 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 84-02-6, Prochlorperazine maleate 84-17-3, Dienestrol 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 84-80-0, Phytonadione 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-35-1, Ethotoin 87-00-3, Homatropine 87-08-1, Phenoxymethylpenicillin 87-33-2, ISDN 89-57-6, 5-Aminosalicylic acid 90-33-5, Hymecromone 90-34-6, Primaquine 91-33-8, Benzthiazide 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-77-8, Disulfiram 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-66-1, Valproic acid 100-97-0, biological studies 101-26-8, Pyridostigmine bromide 101-31-5, Hyoscyamine 102-76-1, Triacetin 103-16-2, Monobenzone 103-86-6, Hydroxyamphetamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-28-9, Cinoxate 104-31-4, Benzonatate 107-43-7, Betaine **108-46-3**, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 110-94-1, Pentanedioic acid 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol 113-52-0, Imipramine hydrochloride 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-80-7, Neostigmine bromide 115-38-8, Mephobarbital 115-77-5, biological studies 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 121-25-5, Amprolium 121-54-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

IT 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2030-63-9, Clofazimine 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2098-66-0, Cyproterone 2179-37-5, Bencyclane 2192-20-3, Hydroxyzine hydrochloride 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline hydrochloride 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 2438-32-6, Dexchlorpheniramine maleate 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 2589-47-1, Prajmalium bitartrate, biological studies 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2709-56-0, Flupentixol 2898-12-6, Medazepam 2955-38-6, Prazepam 2998-57-4, Estramustine 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3485-62-9, Clidinium bromide 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3505-38-2, Carbinoxamine maleate 3546-41-6, Pyrvinium pamoate 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3575-80-2, Melperone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 3810-80-8, Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 3902-71-4, Trioxsalen 3930-20-9, Sotalol 3963-95-9, Methacycline hydrochloride 3978-86-7, Azatadine maleate 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4205-91-8, Clonidine hydrochloride 4330-99-8, Trimeprazine tartrate 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 4498-32-2, Dibenzepine 4499-40-5,

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Oxtriphylline, biological studies 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5321-32-4, Hetacillin potassium 5355-48-6 5370-01-4, Mexiletine hydrochloride 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5636-83-9, Dimetindene 5638-76-6, Betahistine 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 5875-06-9, Proparacaine hydrochloride 5987-82-6, Benoxinate hydrochloride 6202-23-9, Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride 6284-40-8, Meglumine 6385-02-0, Meclofenamate sodium 6452-73-9, Oxprenolol hydrochloride 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 6805-41-0, Aescin 6890-40-0, Histamine phosphate 7054-25-3, Quinidine gluconate 7195-27-9, Mefruside 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7246-21-1, Tyropanoate sodium 7280-37-7, Estropipate 7297-25-8, Erythrityl tetranitrate 7414-83-7, Etidronate disodium 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies 7491-74-9, Piracetam 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7632-00-0, Sodium nitrite 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, biological studies 7681-93-8, Natamycin 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7778-49-6, Potassium citrate 7783-00-8, Selenious acid 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 8017-57-0, Trisulfapyrimidine 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8065-29-0, Liotrix 8067-24-1, Ergoloid mesylates 9001-01-8, Kallidinogenase 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Chorionic gonadotropin 9002-86-2, Pvc 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Pvp 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters and ethers, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-70-0, Pyroxylin 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-80-5, Inulin 9008-05-3, Histoplasmin 10025-73-7, Chromic chloride 10040-45-6, Sodium picosulfate 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10246-75-0, Hydroxyzine pamoate 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10347-81-6, Maprotiline hydrochloride 10379-14-3, Tetrazepam 10418-03-8, Stanozolol 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin 12622-73-0, Coccidioidin 12633-72-6, Amphotericin 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13009-99-9, Mafenide acetate 13042-18-7, Fendiline 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 13422-51-0, Hydroxocobalamin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13614-98-7, Minocycline hydrochloride 13682-92-3, Dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate 14009-24-6, Drotaverine 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 14779-78-3, Padimate 14976-57-9, Clemastine fumarate 15078-28-1, Nitroprusside 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15622-65-8, Molindone hydrochloride 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1 15687-41-9, Oxyfedrine 16482-55-6, Dihydroxyaluminum sodium carbonate 16595-80-5, Levamisole hydrochloride 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 17140-78-2, Propoxyphene napsylate 17230-88-5, Danazol 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19237-84-4, Prazosin hydrochloride 19356-17-3, Calcifediol 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21462-39-5, Clindamycin hydrochloride 21738-42-1, Oxamniquine 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22059-60-5, Dipyramide phosphate 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22195-34-2, Guanadrelsulfate 22204-24-6, Pyrantel pamoate 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22260-51-1, Bromocriptine mesylate 22316-47-8,

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Clobazam 22494-42-4 22916-47-8 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23869-24-1, O-(.beta.-Hydroxyethyl)-rutoside 24219-97-4, Mianserin 24390-14-5, Doxycycline hyclate 24729-96-2, Clindamycin phosphate 25046-79-1, Glisoxepide 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-N-vinylpyrrolidinone copolymer 25155-18-4, Methylbenzethonium chloride 25167-80-0, Chlorophenol 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol **25322-68-3** 25332-39-2, Trazodone hydrochloride 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol 9 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26675-46-7, Isoflurane 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26839-75-8, Timolol 26944-48-9, Glibornuride 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27823-62-7, Chlortetracycline bisulfate 28088-64-4, Aminosalicylic acid 28395-03-1, Bumetanide 28657-80-9, Cinoxacin 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30578-37-1, Amezinium metilsulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31329-57-4, Naftidrofuryl 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 32672-69-8, Mesoridazine besylate 32780-64-6, Labetalol hydrochloride 32887-01-7, Amdinocillin 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 33286-22-5, Diltiazem hydrochloride 33402-03-8, Metaraminol bitartrate 33419-42-0 33996-33-7, Oxaceprol 34031-32-8, Auranofin 34183-22-7, Propafenone hydrochloride 34552-83-5, Loperamide hydrochloride 34580-13-7, Ketotifen
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles)

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:207280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:275101
TITLE: Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5733572	A	19980331	US 1994-346426	19941129
US 5088499	A	19920218	US 1990-569828	19900820
WO 9109629	A1	19910711	WO 1990-US7500	19901219
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AT 180170	E	19990615	AT 1991-902857	19901219
ES 2131051	T3	19990716	ES 1991-902857	19901219
JP 3309356	B2	20020729	JP 1991-503276	19901219
JP 05502675	T2	19930513		
US 5228446	A	19930720	US 1991-717084	19910618
WO 9222247	A1	19921223	WO 1992-US2615	19920331
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AU 9220020	A1	19930112	AU 1992-20020	19920331
AU 667471	B2	19960328		
JP 06508364	T2	19940922	JP 1993-500847	19920331
EP 616508	A1	19940928	EP 1992-912456	19920331
EP 616508	B1	20010718		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 660687	A1	19950705	EP 1992-912455	19920331
EP 660687	B1	19981028		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
AT 172625	E	19981115	AT 1992-912455	19920331
ES 2124733	T3	19990216	ES 1992-912455	19920331
JP 3053217	B2	20000619	JP 1993-500845	19920331
AT 203148	E	20010815	AT 1992-912456	19920331
ES 2159280	T3	20011001	ES 1992-912456	19920331
US 5469854	A	19951128	US 1993-76239	19930611
US 5580575	A	19961203	US 1993-76250	19930611
US 5348016	A	19940920	US 1993-88268	19930707
US 5542935	A	19960806	US 1993-160232	19931130
US 5585112	A	19961217	US 1993-159687	19931130
US 5769080	A	19980623	US 1994-199462	19940222
WO 9428874	A1	19941222	WO 1994-US5633	19940519
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5773024	A	19980630	US 1994-307305	19940916
CA 2177713	AA	19950608	CA 1994-2177713	19941130
WO 9515118	A1	19950608	WO 1994-US13817	19941130
W: AU, CA, CN, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)

EP 740528	A1	19961106	EP 1995-908414	19941130
EP 740528	B1	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09506098	T2	19970617	JP 1995-515763	19941130
AT 235228	E	20030415	AT 1995-908414	19941130
US 5571497	A	19961105	US 1995-468056	19950606
CN 1180310	A	19980429	CN 1996-193069	19960327
CN 1102045	B	20030226		
US 6001335	A	19991214	US 1996-665719	19960618
US 5935553	A	19990810	US 1996-758179	19961125
US 5985246	A	19991116	US 1997-888426	19970708
AU 9856271	A1	19980507	AU 1998-56271	19980224
AU 713127	B2	19991125		
AU 9888405	A1	19981203	AU 1998-88405	19981012
AU 731072	B2	20010322		
HK 1013625	A1	20000420	HK 1998-114978	19981223
AU 9910043	A1	19990304	AU 1999-10043	19990104

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1989-455707	B2	19891222
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US 1991-717084	A2	19910618
US 1993-76239	A2	19930611
US 1993-76250	A2	19930611
US 1993-159674	B2	19931130
US 1993-159687	A2	19931130
US 1993-160232	A2	19931130
US 1994-307305	A2	19940916
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US 1991-716793	A	19910618
US 1991-750877	A3	19910826
US 1992-818069	A3	19920108
WO 1992-US2610	W	19920331
WO 1992-US2615	A	19920331
US 1992-967974	A3	19921027
US 1993-17683	A3	19930212
US 1993-18112	B3	19930217
US 1993-85608	A3	19930630
US 1993-88268	A3	19930707
US 1993-163039	A3	19931206
US 1994-212553	B2	19940311
AU 1994-70416	A3	19940519
US 1994-346426	A	19941129
AU 1995-21850	A3	19941130
WO 1994-US13817	W	19941130
US 1995-395683	A3	19950228
US 1995-468056	A3	19950606
US 1995-471250	A3	19950606
US 1996-665719	A3	19960618

AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prepd. from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 314 THERE ARE 314 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
51-34-3, Scopolamine 52-21-1 52-67-5, Penicillamine 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-85-3, Isoniazid 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-32-5, Methicillin 61-33-6, Penicillin g, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 66-79-5, Oxacillin 67-43-6, DTPA 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 68-19-9D, Cyanocobalamin, derivs. 68-41-7, Cycloserine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 74-88-4, Iodomethane, biological studies 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 75-00-3, Chloroethane 75-10-5, Difluoromethane 75-18-3, Methyl sulfide 75-19-4, Cyclopropane 75-28-5, Isobutane 75-29-6, 2-Chloropropane 75-31-0, 2-Aminopropane, biological studies 75-34-3, 1,1-Dichloroethane 75-43-4, Dichlorofluoromethane 75-45-6, Chlorodifluoromethane 75-46-7, Trifluoromethane 75-56-9, biological studies 75-61-6, Dibromodifluoromethane 75-63-8, Bromotrifluoromethane 75-69-4, Trichlorofluoromethane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9, Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0, Tetrafluoromethane 76-13-1, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane 76-15-3, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethane 76-16-4, Hexafluoroethane 76-19-7, Perfluoropropane 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 78-78-4, 2-Methylbutane 78-79-5, biological studies 78-80-8 79-81-2, Retinol palmitate 80-08-0 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin v 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-14-4, Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate 94-26-8, Butylparaben 95-80-7, 2,4-Diaminotoluene 96-40-2, 3-Chlorocyclopentene 96-49-1, 1,3-Dioxolan-2-one 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-71-6, biological studies 103-41-3, Benzyl cinnamate 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0, 1,3-Butadiene, biological studies 107-00-6, 1-Butyne 107-01-7, 2-Butene 107-25-5, Methyl vinyl ether 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-66-0, n-Pentane, biological studies 109-67-1, 1-Pentene 109-92-2, Ethyl vinyl ether 109-93-3 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 111-02-4, Squalene 111-42-2, biological studies 112-30-1, 1-Decanol 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies 112-92-5, n-Octadecyl alcohol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 115-10-6, Methyl ether 115-25-3, Octafluorocyclobutane 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 118-58-1, Benzyl salicylate 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-18-9, Benzyldimethyl hexadecylammonium chloride 122-57-6, 4-Phenyl-3-butene-2-one 123-03-5 124-03-8, Cetyldimethylethylammonium bromide 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-02-0, Prednisolone sodium phosphate 125-04-2, Hydrocortisone sodium succinate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 126-18-1, Smilagenin 126-19-2, Sarsasapogenin 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-95-0, Quinine 133-51-7, Meglumine antimonate 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 139-07-1, Benzyldimethyldodecylammonium chloride 139-08-2, Benzyldimethyl tetradecylammonium chloride 140-72-7, Cetylpyridinium bromide 141-43-5, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 143-62-4, Digitoxigenin 147-52-4, Nafcillin 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
sulfate, biological studies 151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 154-21-2, Lincomycin 287-23-0, Cyclobutane 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 334-99-6, Nitrosotrifluoromethane 335-02-4, Nitrotrifluoromethane 335-05-7, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl fluoride 335-57-9, Perfluoroheptane 338-65-8, 2-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane 350-51-6, 3-Fluorostyrene 353-36-6, Fluoroethane 353-85-5, Trifluoroacetonitrile 353-87-7, Bromodifluoronitrosomethane 354-25-6, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane 354-72-3, Nitrosopentafluoroethane 354-80-3, Perfluoroethylamine 354-81-4, Nitropentafluoroethane 355-25-9, Decafluorobutane 355-42-0, Perfluorohexane 357-26-6, Perfluoro-1-butene 359-35-3, 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane 360-89-4, Perfluoro-2-butene 371-67-5, 1,1,1-Trifluorodiazoethane 371-77-7 371-78-8, Trifluoromethyl sulfide 373-52-4, Bromofluoromethane 374-07-2, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane 376-87-4, Perfluoropent-1-ene 378-44-9, Betamethasone 420-45-1, 2,2-Difluoropropane 420-46-2, 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane 421-56-7, Chlorodifluoronitromethane 421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride 423-26-7, Heptafluoro-1-nitrosopropane 423-33-6, Propane, 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,heptafluoro-3-nitro- 430-53-5, 1,1-Dichloro-2-fluoroethane 435-97-2, Phenprocoumon 443-48-1, Metronidazole 460-12-8, Butadiyne 460-13-9, 1-Fluoropropane 461-68-7, Tetrafluoroallene 463-49-0, Allene 463-58-1, Carbonyl sulfide 463-82-1, Neopentane 465-65-6, Naloxone 465-99-6, Hederagenin 482-54-2, Cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid 503-17-3, 2-Butyne 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 508-99-6, Hydrocortisone cypionate 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 521-13-1, Cholesterol butyrate 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-33-4, Ethionamide 540-54-5, 1-Chloropropane 547-64-8, Methyl lactate 555-43-1, Glycerol tristearate 555-44-2, Glycerol tripalmitate 555-45-3, Glycerol trimyristate 559-40-0, Octafluorocyclopentene 563-45-1, 3-Methyl-1-butene 563-46-2, 2-Methyl-1-butene 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 590-19-2, 1,2-Butadiene 591-93-5, 1,4-Pentadiene 593-53-3, Fluoromethane 593-70-4, Chlorofluoromethane 593-98-6, Bromochlorofluoromethane 594-11-6, Methylcyclopropane 598-23-2, 3-Methyl-1-butyne 598-53-8, Methyl iso-propyl ether 598-56-1 598-61-8, Methylcyclobutane 601-34-3, Cholesterol palmitate 623-84-7, Propylene glycol diacetate 624-72-6, 1,2-Difluoroethane 624-91-9, Methyl nitrite 625-04-7, 4-Amino-4-methylpentan-2-one 632-58-6, Tetrachlorophthalic acid 644-62-2 661-54-1, 3,3,3-Trifluoropropyne 661-97-2, 1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoro-2,3 dichloropropane 677-56-5, 1,1,1,2,2,3-Hexafluoropropane 678-26-2, Perfluoropentane 684-16-2, Hexafluoro acetone 685-63-2, Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene 689-97-4, Vinyl acetylene 692-50-2, Perfluoro-2-butyne 697-11-0, Perfluorocyclobutene 767-00-0, 4-Cyanophenol 768-94-5, Amantadine 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 921-13-1, Chlorodinitromethane
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 927-84-4, Trifluoromethyl peroxide 928-45-0, Butyl nitrate 929-59-9 931-91-9, Hexafluorocyclopropane 987-24-6, Betamethasone acetate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol hydrochloride 1119-94-4, Lauryltrimethylammonium bromide 1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1180-43-4, Cholesterol isobutyrate 1191-96-4, Ethylcyclopropane 1256-86-6, Cholesterol sulfate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 1323-39-3, Propylene glycol monostearate 1323-83-7, Glycerol distearate 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6,

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin b 1398-61-4, Chitin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-37-4, Capreomycin sulfate 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1493-03-4, Difluoroiodomethane 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1630-94-0, 1,1-Dimethylcyclopropane 1722-62-9, Mepivacaine hydrochloride 1759-88-2 1842-05-3, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2-difluoroethane 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2314-97-8, Iodotrifluoromethane 2366-52-1, 1-Fluorobutane 2375-03-3, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 2462-63-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine 2511-95-7, 1,2-Dimethyl-cyclopropane 2551-62-4, Sulfur hexafluoride 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 2671-68-3, Lanosterol acetate 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3116-76-5, Dicloxacillin 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3511-16-8, Hetacillin 3529-04-2, Benzyldimethyl hexadecylammonium bromide 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 3858-89-7, Chloroprocaine hydrochloride 3992-98-1, Ergosterol palmitate 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 4786-20-3, Crotononitrile 4901-75-1, 3-Ethyl-3-methyldiaziridine 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 5714-22-7, Sulfur fluoride (S2F10) 6000-74-4, Hydrocortisone sodium phosphate 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 7047-84-9, Aluminum monostearate 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7281-04-1, Benzyldimethyldodecylammonium bromide 7440-01-9, Neon, biological studies 7440-15-5, Rhenium, biological studies 7440-24-6, Strontium, biological studies 7440-37-1, Argon, biological studies 7440-59-7, Helium, biological studies 7440-63-3, Xenon, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, biological studies 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride, biological studies 7681-14-3, Prednisolone tebutate 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7782-41-4, Fluorine, biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 7783-82-6, Tungsten hexafluoride 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9002-06-6, Thymidine kinase 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-61-3, Human chorionic gonadotropin 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies 9002-68-0, FSH 9002-71-5, Thyrotropin 9002-76-0, Gastrin 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Povidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-98-2, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, Polysorbate 40 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 9005-79-2, Glycogen, biological studies 9005-82-7, Amylose 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-27-6, Chondroitin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-72-0, Glucan 9013-95-0, Levan 9014-63-5, Xylan 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9034-40-6, Luteinizing hormone releasing hormone 9035-81-8, Trypsin inhibitor 9036-88-8, Mannan

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
9037-22-3, Amylopectin 9037-55-2, Galactan 9037-90-5, Fructan 9046-38-2, Galacturonan 9046-40-6, Pectic acid 9050-04-8 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9060-75-7, L-Arabinan 9072-19-9, Fucoidan 10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide, biological studies 10549-91-4 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12001-79-5, Vitamin k 13264-41-0, Cetyldimethylethylammonium chloride 13292-46-1, Rifampin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17435-78-8, Cholesterol glucuronide 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18656-38-7, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 18656-40-1, Dilauroylphosphatidylcholine 18773-88-1, Benzyldimethyl tetradecylammonium bromide 19247-09-7 19600-01-2, Ganglioside gm 2 20947-95-9 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 22916-47-8, Miconazole 24521-77-5 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 24764-97-4, 2-Bromobutyraldehyde 24937-47-1, Polyarginine 25038-59-9, Pet, biological studies 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25212-18-4, Polyarginine 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 27070-61-7, Hexafluoropropane 29593-08-6 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine 31362-50-2, Bombesin 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 33735-55-6 34077-87-7, Dichlorotrifluoroethane 34787-01-4, Ticarcillin 35602-69-8, Cholesterol stearate 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36637-19-1, Etidocaine hydrochloride 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 37266-93-6, Sucrose laurate 37318-31-3, Sucrose stearate 37330-34-0 37331-28-5, Pustulan 37377-93-8, .beta.-Lipotropin 37758-47-7, Ganglioside gm1 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38821-53-3, Cephradine 39300-95-3, Sucrose palmitate 39422-22-5, .gamma.-Lipotropin 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50402-72-7, 2,3,6-Trimethylpiperidine 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 53563-63-6, Glycerol dimyristate 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 57223-18-4, 1-Nonen-3-yne 57916-92-4, Carbomer 934p 59227-89-3, Azone 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 60095-23-0 60495-58-1, Galactocarolose 64612-25-5, Fucan 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 67382-96-1, Melanin concentrating hormone 67896-63-3, Dipentadecanoylphosphatidylcholine 68302-57-8, Amlexanox 68354-92-7 68354-99-4 68737-67-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine 69992-87-6, Keratan 73294-85-6 75634-40-1, Dermatan 76822-97-4 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin 98023-09-7 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 108173-78-0 109144-61-8 113669-21-9 116632-15-6, 1,2,3-Nonadecane-tricarboxylic acid-2-hydroxytrimethylester 117076-33-2 118248-91-2 127512-30-5, Cholesteryl(4'-trimethylammonio)butanoate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

L14 ANSWER 41 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55542 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:119674
TITLE: Stabilization and oral delivery of calcitonin
INVENTOR(S): Baudys, Miroslav; Kim, Sung Wan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Utah Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9800155	A1	19980108	WO 1997-US11355	19970627
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5726154	A	19980310	US 1996-671870	19960628
AU 9737932	A1	19980121	AU 1997-37932	19970627
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-671870	19960628
			WO 1997-US11355	19970627

AB Compns. and methods for stabilization and oral delivery of human calcitonin are described. An aq. liq. compn. for stable storage of human calcitonin comprises an aq. mixt. of SDS and an org. acid. A nonaq. liq. compn. for stable storage of human calcitonin comprises about 90-100 % by vol. of a mixt. of C8/C10 mono- and di-glycerides and about 0-10 % by vol. of a polar, nonaq. solvent. Both of these stabilized human calcitonin formulations provide significant intestinal absorption of calcitonin.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 68-12-2, Dmf, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 133-37-9 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg 156259-68-6, Capmul MCM
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(stabilization and oral delivery of calcitonin)

L14 ANSWER 42 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:625007 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:308902
TITLE: Experimental and molecular modeling studies in the incompatibility of phenolic preservatives with polyethylene glycols
AUTHOR(S): Heun, G.; Breitkreutz, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmaceutical Technology, Westphalien Wilhelms University, Muenster, D-48149, Germany
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Letters (1996), 6(2), 60-63
CODEN: PPLEE3; ISSN: 0939-9488
PUBLISHER: Medpharm Scientific Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The physicochem. phase behavior of binary and ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, phenol and water was investigated. In addn. to exptl. studies using differential scanning calorimetry and UV-spectroscopy mol. modeling calcns. were performed using methods of quantum mechanics, mol. mechanics and mol. dynamics. Exptl. and calculational results of binary mixts. of polyethylene glycol and phenol show the existence of a cryst. complex. In this complex polyethylene glycol mols. tend to form a 41 helix geometry. At every second ethylene glycol unit one phenol mol. is assocd. In the polyethylene glycol/water system there is no evidence for comparable complexes. Phase sepn. in ternary mixts. of polyethylene glycols, water and phenol can be attributed to the soly. gap of water and phenol.

IT **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies **25322-68-3**, PEG 4000
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(incompatibility of phenolic preservatives with polyethylene glycols)

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:934267 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:350292
TITLE: Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compositions
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Nikhilesh N.; Carella, Anne M.; Smith, Ronald L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 205, 665, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5458879	A	19951017	US 1994-316172	19940930
WO 9523591	A1	19950908	WO 1995-US2207	19950223
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2183746	AA	19950908	CA 1995-2183746	19950223
AU 9519683	A1	19950918	AU 1995-19683	19950223
AU 702889	B2	19990311		
EP 748212	A1	19961218	EP 1995-912585	19950223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1143317	A	19970219	CN 1995-191923	19950223
HU 75151	A2	19970428	HU 1996-2403	19950223
BR 9506982	A	19970916	BR 1995-6982	19950223
JP 09510703	T2	19971028	JP 1995-522935	19950223
FI 9603421	A	19960902	FI 1996-3421	19960902
NO 9603673	A	19960903	NO 1996-3673	19960903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-205665 19940303
US 1994-316172 19940930
WO 1995-US2207 19950223

AB Oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns. comprising from about 0.05 to about 20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive such as PEG are disclosed. An effervescent tablet contained dextromethorphan HBr 200, Polyox WSR 301 20, anhyd. citric acid 1180, granular NaHCO3 1700, powd. NaHCO3 175, flavors q.s. and water 30 mg.

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-22-2, Camphor 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 113-92-8 118-23-0, Bromdiphenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 638-23-3, Carbocisteine 791-35-5,

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Chlophedianol 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1490-04-6, Menthol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 2623-23-6 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Vasicine 7020-55-5, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxy ethyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fominoben 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 **25322-68-3** 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Cicloprofen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 39711-79-0, n-Ethyl p-menthane-3-carboxamide 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5 83799-24-0 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 91833-77-1, Rocastine 171067-52-0
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral pharmaceutical mucoadhesive vehicle compns)

L14 ANSWER 44 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:899177 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:296637
TITLE: Mucoadhesive polymers as vehicles for oral compositions
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Nikhilesh Nihala; Carella, Anne Marie; Smith, Ronald Lee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9523591	A1	19950908	WO 1995-US2207	19950223
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5458879	A	19951017	US 1994-316172	19940930
AU 9519683	A1	19950918	AU 1995-19683	19950223
AU 702889	B2	19990311		
EP 748212	A1	19961218	EP 1995-912585	19950223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9506982	A	19970916	BR 1995-6982	19950223
JP 09510703	T2	19971028	JP 1995-522935	19950223
FI 9603421	A	19960902	FI 1996-3421	19960902
NO 9603673	A	19960903	NO 1996-3673	19960903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-205665 19940303
US 1994-316172 19940930
WO 1995-US2207 19950223

AB Disclosed are oral pharmaceutical vehicle compns. comprising 0.05-20% of a water-sol. mucoadhesive. The mucoadhesives coat and adhere to mucous membranes such as the throat, therefore the compn. is suitable for the treatment of irritation, pain, and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis and cold. An oral soln. contained acetaminophen 5.000, pseudoephedrine HCl 10.300, propylene glycol 15.000, polyethylene oxide 0.450, Na CMC 0.450, Na citrate 0.522, citric acid 0.338, syrup 40.000, colorants 0.008, flavor 0.500, 95% alc. 5.000, and purified water to 100.000 wt./vol.%.

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-86-1 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelenamine 93-14-1 103-90-2, Acetaminophen **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 118-23-0, Bromdiphenhydramine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 132-21-8, Dexbrompheniramine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 471-34-1, Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1), biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-16-8 498-71-5, Sobrerol 562-10-7 569-59-5 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 638-23-3, Carbocisteine 791-35-5, Chlophedianol 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 3964-81-6, Azatadine 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 6159-55-3, Vasicine 7020-55-5, Clidinium 8024-48-4, Casanthranol 8050-81-5,

L14 ANSWER 44 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Simethicone 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, biological studies 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1 18053-31-1, Fominoben 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25249-16-5 **25322-68-3** 25523-97-1, Dexchlorpheniramine 29216-28-2, Mequitazine 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 33005-95-7, Tiaprofenic acid 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 36322-90-4 36950-96-6, Ciclopropfen 38194-50-2, Sulindac 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53716-49-7, Carprofen 57644-54-9, Bismuth subcitrate 58581-89-8, Azelastine 60607-34-3, Oxatomide 64294-95-7, Setastine 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 68844-77-9, Astemizole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79712-55-3, Tazifylline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 86181-42-2, Temelastine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 90729-43-4, Ebastine 115609-60-4, AHR-11325
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mucoadhesives for oral prepns. for treatment of cough and discomfort assocd. with laryngopharyngitis)

L14 ANSWER 45 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:441274 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:197068
TITLE: Process for gel formation by ionizing radiation for prosthetics and implants
INVENTOR(S): Navatel, Patrice
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 5 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2707499	A1	19950120	FR 1993-5472	19930430
FR 2707499	B1	19951201		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-5472 19930430

AB A process for formation of a gel by ionizing radiation and the products thus obtained are disclosed. It comprises exposing a compd. having .gtoreq.1 OH or CHO group to ionizing radiation, e.g. gamma rays, in a soln. The process is used for prepn. of substances having gelatinous property for cosmetic and reconstructive surgery such as implants for patients undergone mastectomy (no data).

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-50-1, Saccharose, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 638-37-9, Succinic aldehyde 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 12587-47-2, Beta ray **25322-68-3**, Peg
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(process for gel formation by ionizing radiation for prosthetics and implants)

L14 ANSWER 46 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:257836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:38834
TITLE: Prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides
INVENTOR(S): Danley, Dennis Edward; Gelfand, Robert Alan; Geoghegan, Kieran Francis; Yesook, Kim; Lambert, William Joseph; Hong, Qi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 619322	A2	19941012	EP 1994-300981	19940210
EP 619322	A3	19960313		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
NO 9400436	A	19941010	NO 1994-436	19940209
AU 9455016	A1	19941013	AU 1994-55016	19940209
AU 682328	B2	19971002		
ZA 9400878	A	19950810	ZA 1994-878	19940209
PL 180697	B1	20010330	PL 1994-302370	19940224
CA 2116478	AA	19941008	CA 1994-2116478	19940225
CA 2116478	C	20021203		
JP 07002695	A2	19950106	JP 1994-35948	19940307
RU 2126264	C1	19990220	RU 1994-7084	19940307
JP 2001158749	A2	20010612	JP 2000-317228	19940307
BR 9401185	A	19941018	BR 1994-1185	19940316
CN 1106698	A	19950816	CN 1994-104491	19940407
CN 1080123	B	20020306		
US 6284727	B1	20010904	US 1995-472349	19950607
US 2003050237	A1	20030313	US 2001-943084	20010831

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-44133 A 19930407
US 1994-181655 B1 19940125
JP 1994-35948 A3 19940307
US 1995-472349 A1 19950607

AB Noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus is treated in a mammal by prolonged administration of peptide 7-37 of glucagon-like peptide 1 (insulinotropin, GLP-1) and related peptides, esp. in combination with a polymer matrix, in a water-immiscible oil suspension, in a complex with Zn or other metals, in a complex with a basic polypeptide or phenolic compd., in a liposome delivery system, or after subjection to conditions resulting in amorph. or cryst. material formation (e.g. high shear or exposure to salts) to prolong the release of the peptide. Thus, a soln. contg. 2 mg insulinotropin/mL phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) was mixed with an equal vol. of a soln. of 0.6 mg protamine and 4.4 mg PhOH/mL in PBS to produce an aq. suspension.

IT 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 108-39-4, biological studies **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 1319-77-3, Cresol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combinations with peptides; prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides)

IT 9000-01-5, Gum acacia 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-21-9, Furcellaran 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9002-89-5, PVA 9003-11-6, Ethylene glycol/propylene glycol copolymer 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9,

L14 ANSWER 46 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum **25322-68-3**, PEG
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(matrix; prolonged delivery of antidiabetic peptides)

L14 ANSWER 47 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708428 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308428
TITLE: X-ray contrast compositions containing a barium salt and film-forming materials
INVENTOR(S): Illig, Carl R.; Toner, John L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sterling Winthrop Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 938,786, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 27
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5352434	A	19941004	US 1993-104222	19930809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-104222 B2	19930809
			US 1992-877690 B2	19920501
			US 1992-938786	19920901

AB Disclosed are x-ray contrast compns. for oral or retrograde examn. of the gastrointestinal tract comprising a polymeric material capable of forming a coating on the gastrointestinal tract and a barium salt in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier; and methods for their use in diagnostic radiol. of the gastrointestinal tract. An example compn. contained Ba sulfate 1.94, Dow Corning Med. Antifoam AF emulsion 3.50, galactan sulfate 0.5, Ca lactate 0.5 g and water to 10mL.
IT 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, biological studies 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl derivs., ethoxylated 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 5910-79-2, Sodium heptadecyl sulfate 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, fatty acid esters 10294-40-3 12009-21-1, Barium zirconate 12046-08-1, Barium hexaboride 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, biological studies 12650-28-1 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25322-68-3D, Polyoxyethylene, alkyl ethers 26204-55-7, Dodecylammonium bromide 73830-73-6
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(x-ray contrast compns. contg. a barium salt and film-forming materials)

L14 ANSWER 48 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708374 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308374
TITLE: Controlled release coatings derived from aqueous dispersions of zein
INVENTOR(S): Oshlack, Benjamin; Mcginity, James; Chasin, Mark; Bodmeier, Roland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Euroceltique S.A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 930,107.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5356467	A	19941018	US 1993-103887	19930806
US 5324351	A	19940628	US 1992-930107	19920813
NO 9302867	A	19940214	NO 1993-2867	19930812
AU 9344621	A1	19940217	AU 1993-44621	19930812
EP 585688	A2	19940309	EP 1993-112971	19930812
EP 585688	A3	19940803		
EP 585688	B1	19981014		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
ZA 9305869	A	19940309	ZA 1993-5869	19930812
AT 172224	E	19981015	AT 1993-112971	19930812
CN 1086144	A	19940504	CN 1993-109806	19930813
JP 06172398	A2	19940621	JP 1993-201721	19930813
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-930107	19920813

AB Stable aq. dispersions of zein which may be used as controlled release coatings of pharmaceutical, animal, health, or food products in an inorg. solvent-free environment are disclosed.
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-26-8, Butylparaben 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 120-47-8, Ethylparaben 1319-77-3, Cresol 25322-68-3, PEG
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled release coatings derived from aq. dispersions of zein)

L14 ANSWER 49 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:663679 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:263679
TITLE: Quick-drying gel-type disinfectant for hands and fingers
INVENTOR(S): Kamishita, Takuzo; Miyazaki, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toko Yakuhin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 604848	A2	19940706	EP 1993-120329	19931216
EP 604848	A3	19960320		
EP 604848	B1	19991020		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 06199700	A2	19940719	JP 1992-348566	19921228
JP 2533723	B2	19960911		
AT 185836	E	19991115	AT 1993-120329	19931216
ES 2139622	T3	20000216	ES 1993-120329	19931216
CA 2111932	AA	19940629	CA 1993-2111932	19931220
CA 2111932	C	19980707		
CN 1090126	A	19940803	CN 1993-121745	19931228
CN 1039672	B	19980909		
US 5750579	A	19980512	US 1996-638860	19960429
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-348566	19921228
			US 1993-169643	19931220

AB Described is a quick-drying, gel-type disinfectant compn. useful for disinfecting the hands and fingers of workers such as doctors and nurses and patients in hospitals, which can readily be used without overflowing or falling from the hands and fingers and can be well spreaded onto the hands and fingers by rubbing with neither occurrence of twisted scale-like residue nor unpleasant stickiness before or after drying. The disinfectant compn. comprises a soln. of a disinfectious medicament in an alc. and a thickening agent consisting of a combination of a carboxyvinyl polymer and a water-sol., high mol. cellulose compd. The compn. may further contain a wetting agent. One formulation contained cresol 0.5, EtOH 80.0, glycerin 0.1, Carbopol 940 0.2, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 0.8, diisopropanolamine 0.1, and water 18.3g.
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-03-1D, Biguanide, compds. 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 108-95-2D, Phenol, compds. 110-97-4, Diisopropanolamine 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 1319-77-3, Cresol 7553-56-2D, Iodine, compds. 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 28874-51-3, Sodium pyrrolidonecarboxylate 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quick-drying gel-type disinfectant compn. for hands and fingers)

L14 ANSWER 50 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:625225 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:225225
TITLE: Polymeric x-ray compositions containing iodinated polymeric beads
INVENTOR(S): Illig, Carl R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sterling Winthrop Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 877,690, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 27
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5342605	A	19940830	US 1993-54119	19930426
CA 2094893	AA	19931102	CA 1993-2094893	19930426
NO 9301595	A	19931102	NO 1993-1595	19930430
AU 9338315	A1	19931104	AU 1993-38315	19930430
JP 06025016	A2	19940201	JP 1993-104067	19930430
HU 64700	A2	19940228	HU 1993-1270	19930430
CA 2161434	AA	19941110	CA 1994-2161434	19940412
WO 9425075	A1	19941110	WO 1994-US3919	19940412
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, NO, RU, SK, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9466303	A1	19941121	AU 1994-66303	19940412
EP 695195	A1	19960207	EP 1994-914103	19940412
R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT				
JP 08509721	T2	19961015	JP 1994-524298	19940412
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-877690 B2	19920501
			US 1993-54119 A	19930426
			WO 1994-US3919 W	19940412

AB Disclosed are x-ray contrast compns. for oral or retrograde examn. of the gastrointestinal tract comprising a polymeric material in combination with a divalent cation capable of forming a coating on the gastrointestinal tract and iodinated polymeric, water-insol. beads having a particle size of from about 0.01 to about 1000.mu. wherein said iodinated polymeric beads comprise a polymer contg. repeating units (AX) where A is a repeating org. unit in the backbone chain of the polymer; and X is an org. moiety contg. or iodinated arom. group and a hydrophilic group, said moiety having an iodine content within the range of from about 40 to about 80 wt. percent based or the mol. wt. of X, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. An example polymer is iodinated polyvinyl alc.
IT 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkyl derivs., ethoxylated 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 5802-90-4D, sodium heptadecyl sulfate 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, iodinated 9003-39-8, PVP 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-63-4D, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 14127-61-8, Calcium ion, biological studies 22537-22-0, Magnesium ion, biological studies 22541-12-4, Barium ion, biological studies 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, biological studies 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25322-68-3D, Polyoxyethylene, alkyl ethers 25638-17-9, Sodium butylnaphthalenesulfonate 26204-55-7, Dodecylammonium bromide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(x-ray contrast compns. contg. iodinated polymer beads)

L14 ANSWER 51 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:127569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:127569
TITLE: Metal phenoxide/polyethylene glycols for protecting the body from chemical warfare agents
INVENTOR(S): Bannard, Robert A. B.; Casselman, Alfred A.; Purdon, John G.; Bovenkamp, John W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minister of National Defence, Can.
SOURCE: Can., 17 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1321949	A1	19930907	CA 1983-441617	19831122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1983-441617	19831122

AB A barrier cream consisting essentially of at least 1 active ingredient chosen from the alkali metal salts of mono and dihydroxy phenols, and alkyl and mono alkoxy substituted mono and dihydroxy phenols, in which the alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4 C, dispersed in a substantially anhyd. state in a base medium comprising a polyethylene glycol which has been at least partially etherified with at least 1 alkyl group of up to 4 C to reduce the free OH group content of the polyethylene glycol.
IT **25322-68-3D**, Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ethers
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(detoxifying compds. in, against chems. of warfare)
IT **108-95-2D**, Phenol, hydroxy, salts
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(detoxifying compns. contg., of chems. of warfare)

L14 ANSWER 52 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:455828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:55828
TITLE: Status of certain additional over-the-counter drug category II and III active ingredients
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1993), 58(88), 27636-44, 10 May 1993
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Certain over-the-counter drugs are not generally recognized as safe and effective or are misbranded under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The list includes digestive, external analgesic, insect bite and sting, poison ivy, skin protectant, diaper rash, topical antifungal, and oral analgesic products.
IT 50-21-5, biological studies 50-29-3, Chlorophenothane, analysis 50-78-2, Aspirin 52-28-8, Codeine phosphate 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-92-8, Histamine dihydrochloride 57-06-7, Allyl isothiocyanate 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-24-9, Strychnine 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-56-0 59-33-6, Pyrilamine maleate 59-51-8, Racemethionine 60-29-7, Ether, biological studies 60-80-0, Antipyrine 61-73-4, Methylene blue 62-44-2, Phenacetin 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 63-42-3 64-17-5, Alcohol, biological studies 64-18-6, Formic acid, biological studies 65-45-2, Salicylamide 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-66-3, Chloroform, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 76-22-2 76-57-3, Codeine 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological studies 80-49-9, Homatropine methylbromide 81-13-0, Dexpanthenol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 86-75-9, Benzoxiquine 87-28-5, Glycol salicylate 89-68-9, Chlorothymol 89-83-8, Thymol 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-13-3 97-18-7, Bithionol 97-23-4, Dichlorophen 97-53-0 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-26-3, Bismuth subgallate 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzenemethanol, biological studies 100-97-0, biological studies 102-71-6, Trolamine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin **108-46-3**, Resorcinol, biological studies **108-95-2**, Phenol, biological studies 109-95-5, Ethyl nitrite 113-92-8, Chloroprophenpyridamine maleate 115-31-1 118-55-8, Phenyl salicylate 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-18-9, Cetalkonium chloride 124-87-8, Picrotoxin 126-96-5, Sodium diacetate 127-08-2, Potassium acetate 127-82-2, Zinc phenolsulfonate 129-16-8, Merbromin 129-81-7, Iodoantipyrine 130-95-0, Quinine 132-20-7, Pheniramine maleate 134-31-6, Oxyquinoline sulfate 135-23-9, Methapyrilene hydrochloride 136-46-9 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 137-58-6, Lidocaine 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 148-24-3, Oxyquinoline, biological studies 154-69-8, Tripelennamine hydrochloride 298-14-6, Potassium bicarbonate 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 302-17-0, Chloral hydrate 404-86-4, Capsaicin 464-49-3 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 537-12-2, Diperodon hydrochloride 552-37-4 552-94-3, Salsalate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 557-09-5, Zinc caprylate 557-28-8,

L14 ANSWER 52 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN (Continued)
Zinc propionate 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 569-59-5, Phenindamine tartrate 577-11-7, Docusate sodium 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 590-46-5, Betaine hydrochloride 620-61-1 632-99-5, Basic fuchsin 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 824-35-1, Calcium salicylate 1176-08-5 1304-85-4, Bismuth subnitrate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1317-25-5, Alcloxa 1319-77-3, Cresol 1321-11-5, Aminobenzoic acid 1330-43-4, Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7) 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1403-17-4, Candicidin 1420-53-7, Codeine sulfate 1490-04-6, Menthol 1984-06-1, Sodium caprylate 2219-72-9, p-tert-Butyl-m-cresol 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 4438-95-3 5892-10-4, Bismuth subcarbonate 6202-05-7, Cyclomethycaine sulfate 7440-02-0, Nickel, analysis 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7487-94-7, Mercuric chloride, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7757-79-1, Potassium nitrate, biological studies 7758-98-7, Cupric sulfate, biological studies 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7784-25-0, Alum, ammonium 8011-96-9, Calamine 8048-31-5, Theobromine sodium salicylate 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8063-33-0 9000-69-5, Pectin 9000-92-4, Diastase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-75-6, Pepsin 9001-92-7, Prolase 9004-81-3, Polyoxyethylene laurate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-35-3, Boric acid, biological studies 10043-67-1, Alum, potassium 10098-89-2, Lysine hydrochloride 10377-95-4 10402-16-1, Copper oleate 12173-47-6, Hectorite 13943-58-3, Potassium ferrocyanide 14807-96-6, Talcum, biological studies 15347-57-6, Lead acetate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 25086-89-9 **25322-68-3D**, alkyl ethers 27877-51-6, Tolindate 29825-08-9 31586-77-3, Bismuth sodium tartrate 33032-12-1, Methapyrilene fumarate 37189-34-7 37933-78-1 148619-56-1, Zyloxin
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(over-the-counter prepns. contg., stds. for)

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Executing the logoff script...

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	241.10	258.59

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-54.68	-54.68

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:38:12 ON 30 SEP 2003

L12 ANSWER 57 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:302935 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64373
TITLE: pharmaceutical compositions containing polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine and other ingredients for treating **dermatophyte** or other **skin** disease
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Shuang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1088438	A	19940629	CN 1993-101007	19930114
CN 1047521	B	19991222		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-101007 19930114
AB Pharmaceutical compns. (e.g. topical solns.) for treating **dermatophyte** or other **skin** disease contain polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine, acetylsalycylic acid, **salicylic acid**, and peppermint oil as active ingredients, stabilizers (**polyethylene glycol**), permeation promoters (e.g. propanediol), and thickeners or film-forming agents.

L12 ANSWER 58 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:708009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:308009
TITLE: Melanin formation inhibitors containing phenols and **skin cosmetics** containing them
INVENTOR(S): Shirota, Sachiko; Myazaki, Koji; Ichioka, Minoru; Yokokura, Teruo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yakult Honsha Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06227959	A2	19940816	JP 1993-33999	19930201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-33999 19930201
AB **Cosmetics** contain melanin formation inhibitors contg. **phenols** chosen from curcumin, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamaldehyde, capsaicin, 3-methoxy-L-tyrosine, and eugenol as active ingredients. Curcumin inhibited tyrosinase with IC50 of 0.047 mM, vs. 0.029 mM, for kojic acid. **Cosmetic** lotion contg. curcumin 0.01, EtOH 20.0, glycerin 10.0, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.0, **polyoxyethylene** hydrogenated castor oil 0.05, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, perfume 0.1, and H2O to 100 wt.% was stable and showed **skin**-lightening effect.

L12 ANSWER 59 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:173524 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:173524
TITLE: **Skin cosmetics** containing levulinates, glycyrrizates, and resorcinol or isopropylmethylphenol
INVENTOR(S): Tsucha, Juichi; Yoshida, Katsuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05320023	A2	19931203	JP 1992-151574	19920518
JP 3045606	B2	20000529		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-151574 19920518
AB **Skin cosmetics**, those inhibit sebum secretion and show bactericidal and antiinflammatory effects, contain levulinic acid (I) (salts), glycyrrhizic acid (II) (salts), and **resorcinol** or isopropylmethylphenol. The **cosmetics** are useful for treatment of acne. A **skin cosmetic** contg. I 0.01, II 0.2, **resorcinol** 0.05, EtOH 12.0, **polyoxyethylene** hydrogenated castor oil 0.5, KH_2PO_4 0.1, and H2O to 100 wt.% was formulated.

L12 ANSWER 60 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:127569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:127569
TITLE: Metal phenoxide/polyethylene glycols for protecting the body from chemical warfare agents
INVENTOR(S): Bannard, Robert A. B.; Casselman, Alfred A.; Purdon, John G.; Bovenkamp, John W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minister of National Defence, Can.
SOURCE: Can., 17 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1321949	A1	19930907	CA 1983-441617	19831122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 1983-441617 19831122
AB A barrier cream consisting essentially of at least 1 active ingredient chosen from the alkali metal salts of mono and dihydroxy **phenols**, and alkyl and mono alkoxy substituted mono and dihydroxy **phenols**, in which the alkyl groups each contain from 1 to 4 C, dispersed in a substantially anhyd. state in a base medium comprising a **polyethylene glycol** which has been at least partially etherified with at least 1 alkyl group of up to 4 C to reduce the free OH group content of the **polyethylene glycol**.

L12 ANSWER 89 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:10370 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:10370
TITLE: Dye preparations containing polyethylenimine for hair or keratin fibers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60119279	A2	19850626	JP 1983-226205	19831129
JP 06013451	B4	19940223		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-226205 19831129
AB Human hair or keratin fibers are dyed with oxidized dyes, disperse dyes, or plant dyes in combination with polyethylenimine [9002-98-6] and its derivs. The addn. of this polymer to the dyes reduces irritation to the **skin** and prevent damage to the hair. Thus, a compn. consisted of p-phenylenediamine [106-50-3] 0.5, **resorcinol** [108-46-3] 0.5, propylene glycol 10.0, oleic acid 5.0, isopropanol 10.0, polyethylenimine (mol. wt. 70,000) 5.0, **polyoxyethylene** nonylphenyl ether 10.0, di-Na edetate 0.1, thioglycolic acid 0.01, perfume 0.3, and H2O to 100% by wt. This compn. was mixed (1:1) with another compn. consisting of 35% peroxide soln. 17.0 and H2O 83.0% by wt. and applied to the hair. Twenty min later, the hair was washed with H2O and then with a soln. contg. 1% pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, and finally again with H2O.

L12 ANSWER 90 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:509942 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:109942
TITLE: Lotions producing films on the **skin**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tanpei Seiyaku K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60064921	A2	19850413	JP 1983-171926	19830916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-171926 19830916
AB Pharmaceutical **skin** lotions consist of film-forming materials (such as cellulose acetate phthalate [9004-38-0] and/or 2-hydroxypropyl Me cellulose phthalate [9050-31-1]), solvents (EtOH [64-17-5], PrOH [71-23-8], Me2CO [67-64-1], di-Et ether [60-29-7], EtCOMe [78-93-3], and/or CH2Cl2 [75-09-2]), plasticizers (polyglycol [25322-68-3], **polyethylene glycol**, their fatty acid esters or aliph. ethers, nonionic surfactants, hydrocarbons, cholesterol [57-88-5], cholesterol derivs., lanolin, and balsams), and drugs. These lotions when applied to the **skin** release the solvent by evapn., produce a film and release drugs into the **skin** for a long time. Thus, a medication for the removal of corn from the **skin** consists of **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] 10, lactic acid 3, **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether [9002-92-0] 5, cellulose acetate phthalate 17.5, Me2CO 55, and ether 9.5 g. The film formed on the **skin** after application of this formulation is not disturbed by perspiration or bathing, and releases **salicylic acid** into the **skin** for a long period.

L12 ANSWER 91 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:411489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:11489
TITLE: Clear analgesic gels with reduced tackiness
INVENTOR(S): Schmolka, Irving R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Wyandotte Corp. , USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4511563	A	19850416	US 1983-514293	19830715
CA 1224149	A1	19870714	CA 1984-458207	19840705

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-514293 19830715
AB Analgesic gels contain 5-15 parts analgesic, 10-40 parts nonionic surfactant, 5-40 parts glycerin [56-81-5], 40-75 parts water, and optional ingredients as needed. The resultant gels are clear, water sol., and not tacky when applied to **skin**. E.g., an analgesic gel prepd. by the hot technique (i.e. ingredients combined with heating to 75-85.degree. then cooled to room temp.) contained water 66.9, Quadrol 5.4, **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] 2.7, glycerin 5.0, and **polyoxyethylene**-polyoxypropylene copolymer [9003-11-6] 20.0 parts by wt.

L12 ANSWER 92 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:12385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:12385
TITLE: Antimycotic bromohalotetralones
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59163317	A2	19840914	JP 1983-37790	19830308

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-37790 19830308
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 102:12385
AB Antimycotics contain I [93753-92-5], II [93753-93-6], or III [93753-94-7]. Thus, a **skin** lotion contains 1 g I, 100 mL alc., a small amt. of **polyethylene glycol**, and 5 g **salicylic acid**. Antimycotic activities of I in vitro were shown. I was prepd. by conversion of .gamma.-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)butanoic acid [25157-66-8] to its acid chloride, cyclization to 6,7-dichloro-1-tetralone [25095-57-2], and bromination.

L12 ANSWER 97 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:563902 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:163902
TITLE: Studies on the in vitro absorption of topical drugs through a new artificial membrane. Correlation with other in vitro and in vivo methods
AUTHOR(S): Ceschel, G. C.; Tartarini, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Farm., Univ. Bologna, Italy
SOURCE: Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico (1983), 122(4), 177-85
CODEN: BCFAAI; ISSN: 0006-6648
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
AB Rat abdominal **skin** was cleaned and soaked in H2O at 60.degree. for 30 min to isolate epidermis and dermis for use in testing absorption of drugs. The receiving phase was pH 7.4 Ringer soln. A bilayer membrane, cellophane on the sample side and a lipophilic (lauric alc.-treated) cellulose deriv. layer on the receiving side, also was tested. The topical drugs used were **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] and Na salicylate [54-21-7] in hydrophilic ointment, cream, **polyethylene glycol** [25322-68-3] gel, Me cellulose [9004-67-5] gel, and oil-in-water emulsion bases. Results obtained with both membranes were qual. similar to those of other authors. Absorption of both compds. was least from the **polyethylene glycol** gel. For the other formulations, **salicylic acid** absorption through **skin** in 24 h was greater than absorption through the bilayer membrane in 6 h; the reverse was true for Na salicylate. **Salicylic acid** was absorbed best from the Me cellulose gel and Na salicylate from the hydrophilic ointment base.

L12 ANSWER 98 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:124336 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:124336
TITLE: Indirect food additives: adjuvants, production aids, and sanitizers
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1983), 48(32), 6704-5, 15 Feb 1983
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A sanitizer soln. for use on food-contact surfaces may contain, under the Federal Food, Drug, and **Cosmetic** Act, 12.5-25 ppm elemental I, p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl **polyoxyethylene** ether [9036-19-5] produced from 1 mol of the **phenol** and 4-14 mol ethylene oxide, and a C12-15 alkyl ether of **polyoxyethylene** -polyoxypropylene with an av. mol. wt. of 965.

L12 ANSWER 99 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:422223 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:22223
TITLE: Indirect food additives: paper and paperboard components; mono-, di-, tri-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-phenol, ethoxylated, sulfated, ammonium salt (average 12 to 16 moles ethylene oxide)
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20857, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1982), 47(96), 21239-40, 18 May 1982
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The NH4 salts of mono-, di-, and tri(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)**phenol** ethers with .alpha.-sulfated **polyethylene glycol** may be used as an emulsifier at .ltoreq.0.03% by wt. of rosin-based coatings of paper and paperboard for food contact, under the Federal Food, Drug, and **Cosmetic** Act.

L12 ANSWER 100 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:205336 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:205336
TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of methyl salicylate from polyethylene glycol vehicles
AUTHOR(S): Davis, S. S.; Hadgraft, J.; Al-Khamis, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1981), 33(Suppl.), 97P
CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The in-vitro and in-vivo release characteristics of vehicles contg. **polyethylene glycol** (I) [25322-68-3] and the effect of the mol. wt. of the I were studied using methyl salicylate [119-36-8] and **salicylic acid** [69-72-7]. At a given concn. of drug the amt. of salicylate absorbed decreased with increase in mol. wt. of the I. The absorption of Me salicylate was greater than that for **salicylic acid** for all grades of I. This was due to the difference in drug-base interactions between the 2 mols. as well as the higher partition coeff. of the ester over that of the free acid.

L12 ANSWER 61 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:656568 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:256568
TITLE: Topical preparations of salicylic acid containing crotamiton
INVENTOR(S): Uchino, Yasuhide; Kimura, Shigeo; Takahashi, Hiroaki; Baba, Kyoko; Fukahori, Katsuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeria Pharm Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05229949	A2	19930907	JP 1992-73013	19920226

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-73013 19920226
AB Pharmaceutical prepns. contg. **salicylic acid** (I), crotamiton (II), nonionic surfactants, and optional water-sol. polymers are claimed. Addn. of II and nonionic surfactants improves soly. of I and improves **skin** penetration of I, and water-sol. polymers contribute to storage stability of the prepns. The prepns. are useful for treatment of psoriasis vulgaris, tinea, tinea versicolor, eczema, keratosis, etc. I 0.2, dL-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate 2, pyridoxine chloride 1, II 3, **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 7.0, cetanol 9, solid paraffin 8, lanolin 3.5, Na edetate 0.5, light liq. paraffin 2.5, xanthan gum 0.3 g, and H2O balance were mixed to give 100 g cream. The cream showed no sepn. over 12 wk at 50.degree.. Permeation of I through hairless rat **skin** was 12650.3 .mu.g after 8 h, vs. 2058.3 .mu.g for a control cream contg. I, tolnaftate, diphenhydramine, and plastibase sepd.

L12 ANSWER 62 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:197803 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:197803
TITLE: Benzofuran **skin** depigmentation agents
INVENTOR(S): Junino, Alex; Nguyen Quang Lan; Tuloup, Remy; Blaise, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oreal S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 524108	A1	19930120	EP 1992-402077	19920717
EP 524108	B1	19950607		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2679132	A1	19930122	FR 1991-9028	19910717
FR 2679132	B1	19931015		
CA 2074042	AA	19930118	CA 1992-2074042	19920716
JP 05221847	A2	19930831	JP 1992-189695	19920716
JP 3136198	B2	20010219		
US 5730962	A	19980324	US 1992-914150	19920716
ES 2073888	T3	19950816	ES 1992-402077	19920717

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1991-9028 A 19910717
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:197803
AB The benzofurans I (R, R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl) are topical **skin** depigmentation agents, usable in pigmentation disorders such as melasma. A compn. contained 6-hydroxybenzofuran (prepn. given) 2.5, **polyethylene glycol** 28.7, Et diglycol 9.5, NaAcO.3H2O 0.06, HAcO 0.03, N-octanoyl-5-**salicylic acid** 2.0, EtOH 47.8, and H2O to 100 g.

L12 ANSWER 63 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:197778 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:197778
TITLE: Hair-dyeing compositions containing N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Kazuo; Nakanishi, Fumio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoyu Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04360817	A2	19921214	JP 1991-132875	19910604
JP 08025858	B4	19960313		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-132875 19910604
AB Hair-dyeing compns. contain N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine (I) or its salts, higher alcs. and/or hydrocarbons, and anionic surfactants. The compns. do not irritate the **skin** and show good hair-dyeing property. Hair was dyed black with with a 1:1 mixt. of a compn. contg. I 2.5, **resorcinol** 1.0, p-aminophenol 0.5, stearyl alc. 10.0, Na lauryl sulfate 2.0, **polyoxyethylene** stearyl ether 10.0, EDTA-2Na 0.1, NH3, and H2O to 100.0 wt.% and a compn. contg. H2O2 15.0, EDTA 0.5, cetanol 2.0, Na lauryl sulfate 0.5, phenacetin 0.1, and H2O to 100.0 wt.%.

L12 ANSWER 64 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:45659 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:45659
TITLE: Sanitary and chemical investigation of bilayer self-adhesive polymer film containing lincomycin
AUTHOR(S): Gazaryan, A. V.; Sotskii, O. P.; Kocharyan, K. M.; Oveyan, G. A.; Sukiasyan, L. V.; Sarkisyan, F. A.; Chukhadzyan, G. A.; Kazaryan, Sh. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Erevan. Gos. Univ., Yerevan, Armenia
SOURCE: Armyanskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (1991), 44(7-8), 472-6
CODEN: AYKZAN; ISSN: 0515-9628
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Self-adhering bilayer films composed of a hydrophobic surface layer and a hydrophilic layer which will adhere to moist organ surfaces or **skin** contain lincomycin in the amt. of 51.2-56.2 .mu.g/cm2. The plasticizer for the hydrophilic layer is **polyethylene glycol**; that for the hydrophobic layer is Tween 20, 40, 60, or 80. The polymer used for the hydrophobic layer is a copolymer of 2-hydroxyethylene methacrylate with N-vinylpyrrolidone and vinyl acetate. The polymer used for the hydrophilic layer is partially sapond. polyvinyl acetate contg. 15-20% unsaponified acetate groups. Study of the rate of release of lincomycin from the films into distd. water has shown that the bulk of the drug is released within 3 days of incubation at 25.degree.. It has been found that water exts. of the films do not include toxic compds., **phenol**, formaldehyde, or heavy metals, and they do not have any hemolytic effect. The films are suitable for use in medical practice.

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:29912 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of acne using alkanolamine compositions
INVENTOR(S): Perricone, Nicholas V., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003021855	A1	20030130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-85864	A1	20020227 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-900680, filed on 6 Jul 2001, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MARY M. KRINSKY, Ph. D., J.D., PATENT ATTORNEY, 79 TRUMBULL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CT, 06511
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 858
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Acne is treated or prevented by the topical application of compositions containing an alkanolamine such as dimethylaminoethanol, tyrosine, and a sulfur ingredient such as lipoic acid or glutathione. Adjunct ingredients such as fatty acid esters of ascorbic acid, e.g., ascorbyl palmitate and .alpha.-hydroxy acids may be included in the formulations. Compositions of the invention may be used alone, or, in many preferable embodiments, in combination with conventional acne medications such as anti-acne products containing salicylic acid, benzoyl peroxide, or a retinoid. In these embodiments, alkanolamine compositions of the invention are applied to affected skin areas first, and then a conventional acne medication is applied. This maximizes the efficacy of the treatment while minimizing skin irritation caused by conventional medications.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:9654 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing articles for skin and/or hair which also deposit skin care actives
INVENTOR(S): Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
McAtee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6338855	B1	20020115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-296334		19990422 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-65991, filed on 24 Apr 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-974033, filed on 19 Nov 1997, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-738145, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-738668, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-83015P	19980424 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Matthews, Armina E., Tsuneki, Fumiko
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3405
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing article useful for both cleansing the skin or hair and delivering skin care actives onto the skin or hair. These articles are used by the consumer by (i) wetting the dry article with water and (ii) generating lather by subjecting the wetted article to mechanical forces, e.g., rubbing. The article comprises a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a skin care active component. Preferably, the articles of the present invention further comprise a deposition aid and/or a conditioning component.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136695 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Austin, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Healthcare Products, Inc., Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6277892	B1	20010821
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-191734		19940204 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-59001, filed on 6 May 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-948391, filed on 25 Sep 1992, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-778422, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Travers, Russell
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wang, Shengjun
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lipka, Robert J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 787
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active, and from about 0.1% to about 10.0% of a high molecular weight cationic polymer. These compositions provide enhanced penetration of the pharmaceutical active.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25445 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning products for skin or hair with improved deposition of conditioning ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
McAtee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190678	B1	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-148540		19980904 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58093P	19970905 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Vickie
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and consistently conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning component having a lipid hardness value of at least about 0.02 kg. This invention also encompasses methods for providing consistent deposition of conditioning agents to the skin or hair. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:14524 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for treatment of dermatological disorders
INVENTOR(S): Tamarkin, Dov, Macabim, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tamarkin Pharmaceutical Innovation Ltd., Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6180669	B1	20010130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-286236		19990405 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-IB1428, filed on 12 Nov 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Carr, Deborah D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Clark & Elbing LLP, Scozzafava, Mary Rose
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1019
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A compound effect for the treatment of dermatological disorders comprises a mono- or diester of an .alpha.,.omega.-dicarboxylic acid, wherein the alcohol moiety of the said ester comprises a **keratolytically** active alcohol. The compound may have the formula, ##STR1##

where n is in the range of 6 to 12; m is in the range of 0 to 8; R' is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, benzyl, OH, NHR", CONHR" and COOR"; R" is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, and benzyl; and Y is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, benzyl and X.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160606 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning article for skin or hair
INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
Nissing, Nicholas James, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
Cabell, David William, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153208		20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-152034		19980911 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58608P	19970912 (60)
	US 1998-72440P	19980126 (60)
	US 1998-85495P	19980514 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Tsuneki, Fumiko
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3452
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing article useful for both cleansing the skin or hair, and more particularly to a disposable, cleansing article having a substrate which preferably comprises of multiple layers. These articles are used by the consumer by wetting the dry article with water. The article comprises a water insoluble substrate having at least a first portion that is wet extensible and at least a second portion that is less wet extensible than said first portion and a lathering surfactant. Preferably, the articles of the present invention further comprise a conditioning component.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137836 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132746		20001017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-861750		19970522 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Seidleck, Brian K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1884
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:73921 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6074655		20000613
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-246369		19990208 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-738194, filed on 25 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5972361
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Tsuneki, Fumiko
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,15,17
LINE COUNT: 1664
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:70473 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pyridine-thiols reverse mucocutaneous aging
INVENTOR(S): Thornfeldt, Carl R., Nampa, ID, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Collegy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., So. San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6071543		20000606
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-89302		19980601 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-47360P	19970602 (60)
	US 1997-56282P	19970903 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jordan, Kimberly
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 43
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 692
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides compositions and methods for preventing and reversing the signs and symptoms of intrinsic and photo aging. The compositions include one or more pyridine-thiols and tautomers with attached metallic moieties. Administration of the compounds to aging skin and mucous membranes in topical formulations, either as the only active ingredient or in combination with other known active ingredients, prevents and reverses aging symptoms. Additional compositions for preventing and reversing aging contain one or more sulfides and oxides of these same metallic ions, either alone or in combination with other molecules known or suspected to exhibit age reversing properties. Topical formulations containing both a pyridine-thiol and tautomers with attached metallic moiety and a metallic sulfide and/or metallic oxide effectively prevent and reverse the signs and symptoms of mucocutaneous aging.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61214 USPATFULL
TITLE: Disposable cleansing products for hair and skin
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063397		20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-738131		19961025 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Faulkner, D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1573
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:150639 USPATFULL
TITLE: Personal cleansing compositions containing alkoxylated ether and cationic ammonium salt for deposition of active agent upon the skin
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
McManus, Richard Loren, West Chester, OH, United States
French, Dawn Marie, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5989536		19991123
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-629790		19960409 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-371049, filed on 10 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-161104, filed on 2 Dec 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-100957, filed on 3 Aug 1993, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1905
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to oil-in-water emulsion compositions that are useful for personal cleansing and for depositing an active ingredient upon the skin surface. The active ingredient in these compositions has a solubility parameter from about 7 to about 13. A preferred active ingredient is salicylic acid.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132253 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5972361		19991026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-738194		19961025 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6,8
LINE COUNT: 1657
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109981 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5951991		19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-980096		19971126 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-861748, filed on 22 May 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1932
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning emulsion. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:106096 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable topical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Robinson, Larry Richard, Lebanon, OH, United States
Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Petersburg, FL, United States
Szymanski, Victoria Claire, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5948416		19990907
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-647083		19960508 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1995-673P	19950629 (60)
	US 1995-2170P	19950811 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1131
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to leave on, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.001% to about 20% of an active ingredient, (B) from about 1% to about 20% of a stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1 to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 diols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45.degree. C.; and (C) from about 0.05% to about 10% of a hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, and (D) from about 25% to about 98.949% water. These compositions are useful for delivering a wide variety of active ingredients to the skin.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:43658 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bioactive topical siloxane compositions having enhanced performance and safety
INVENTOR(S): Haney, David N., San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Special Advanced Biomaterials, Inc., Ogdensburg, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5891914		19990406
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-487027		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1991-675749, filed on 27 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5686065, issued on 11 Nov 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bawa, Raj
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Meyers, Philip G.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1402
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and compositions that provide for the long-term adhesion and slow-release of various bioactive agents on the surface of human skin utilize siloxane bridging agents activated for reaction with the skin surface which bind the bioactive agent to the skin surface. Since the topical agent remains bound to the continuously renewing epidermis, safety is enhanced for many bioactive agents. Slight modifications of the siloxane bridging compounds or bioactive agents allows for more or less adhesion to the skin, controlling the degree of release of the agent. Skin treatments according to the invention can provide enhanced repellency to microorganisms, insect bites, sun, water, poison ivy/oak, and other skin irritants, and other effects such as artificial skin coloring and administration of topical drugs, among others.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24321 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5874095		19990223
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-49367		19980327

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-462710, filed on 5 Jun 1995, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 21 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 717
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular wight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:128254 USPATFULL
TITLE: Low PH, hydrolytically stable, cosmetic compositions containing acidic actives
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Maineville, OH, United States
Szymanski, Victoria Claire, Maineville, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5824666		19981020
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-576264		19951221 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-212413, filed on 11 Mar 1994, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lovering, Richard D.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Metzmaier, Daniel S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1097
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to leave on, oil-in-water, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.05% to about 20% of an acidic active ingredient, preferably having a solubility parameter from about 6 to about 12; (B) from about 0.1% to about 25% of alkoxylated alcohols, alkoxylated polyols, and mixtures thereof; (C) from about 1% to about 20% of an acid stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1 to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 diols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45.degree. C.; (D) from about 0.05% to about 10% of an acid stable, hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic, cationic, zwitterionic, nonionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof; and (F) from about 25% to about 99.7% water; wherein the pH of the composition is about 3.5 or less. These cosmetic compositions provide improved physical and chemical stability, while providing good skin deposition and good skin penetration of the active ingredients, while also providing low dermal irritation.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115430 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811111		19980922
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 8330166		19970403 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. 506149, filed on 24 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. 5665364		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Clardy, S. Mark
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1503
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:82359 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5780049		19980714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-464991		19950605 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular wight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:78738 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5776485		19980707
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-469701		19950606 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 700
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:75176 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improving topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5773023		19980630
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-462710		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 745
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular wight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:57546 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5756119		19980526
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-462376		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 697
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:57545 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5756118		19980526
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-462258		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-390902, filed on 16 Feb 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-228167, filed on 15 Apr 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111032, filed on 24 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-957752, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778424, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rose, Shep K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 682
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention involves pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising:

(a) a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active; and

(b) from about 0.05% to about 5% of a non-ionic polyacrylamide having a molecular weight of from about 1,000,000 to about 30,000,000.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:4239 USPATFULL
TITLE: Gel type cosmetic compositions
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Ansonia, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Richardson-Vicks Inc., Shelton, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5707635		19980113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-249093		19940525 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-121661, filed on 15 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-931553, filed on 18 Aug 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778423, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hulina, Amy
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Henderson, Loretta J., Dabbiere, David K.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 513
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A skin care composition in the form of a low pH aqueous gel. The compositions provide improved skinfeel and residue characteristics together with excellent moisturizing, emolliency, rub-in and absorption characteristics.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:104098 USPATFULL
TITLE: Topical siloxane sunscreen compositions having enhanced performance and safety
INVENTOR(S): Haney, David N., San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Special Advanced Biomaterials, Inc., Ogdensburg, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5686065		19971111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-675749		19910327 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Moezie, M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Meyers, Philip G.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1423
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and compositions that provide for the long-term adhesion and slow-release of various bioactive agents on the surface of human skin utilize siloxane bridging agents activated for reaction with the skin surface which bind the bioactive agent to the skin surface. Since the topical agent remains bound to the continuously renewing epidermis, safety is enhanced for many bioactive agents. Slight modifications of the siloxane bridging compounds or bioactive agents allows for more or less adhesion to the skin, controlling the degree of release of the agent. Skin treatments according to the invention can provide enhanced repellency to microorganisms, insect bites, sun, water, poison ivy/oak, and other skin irritants, and other effects such as artificial skin coloring and administration of topical drugs, among others.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:80917 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for topical delivery of active ingredients
INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David Michael, Fairfield, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
Listro, Joseph Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5665364		19970909
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-506149		19950724 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bleutge, John C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Harrison, Robert H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dabbiere, David K., Suter, David L., Rasser, Jacobus C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1457
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for the topical delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients. These compositions are particularly useful for treating conditions such as acne and its attendant skin lesions, blemishes, and other imperfections. These compositions are nonirritating to the skin and also provide improved skin feel benefits. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products and products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68480 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of inflammatory and/or autoimmune dermatoses with thalidomide alone or in combination with other agents
INVENTOR(S): Andrulis, Jr., Peter J., Bethesda, MD, United States
Drulak, Murray W., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrulis Pharmaceuticals, Beltsville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5654312		19970805
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-475426		19950607 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nutter, Nathan M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Angres, Isaac
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 925
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treatment for inflammatory and autoimmune dermatoses which comprises topical and/or systemic administration of a therapeutically-effective amount of thalidomide alone or in combination with other dermatological agents.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:18205 USPATFULL
TITLE: Topical compositions having improved skin feel
INVENTOR(S): McAtee, David M., Fairfield, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes D., West Chester, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik J., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Listro, Joseph A., Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5607980		19970304
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-505988		19950724 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Mosley, Terressa
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sabatelli, Anthony D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The compositions of the present invention are useful for topical application to human skin. These compositions provide improved skin feel. These compositions can be in the form of leave-on products or products that are rinsed or wiped from the skin after use. These compositions are also useful for conditioning desquamating, and cleansing the skin and for relieving dry skin.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:17919 USPATFULL
TITLE: Depigmenting composition for the simultaneous treatment of the surface layers and deep layers of the skin, and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Ribier, Alain, Paris, France
Simonnet, Jean-Thierry, Paris, France
Fanchon, Chantal, Paris, France
Arnaud-Sebillotte, Laurence, Creteil, France
Segot, Evelyne, Nogent Sur Marne, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5607692		19970304
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-366739		19941230 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1993-15870	19931230

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 634
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition comprising a first dispersion of lipid vesicles which are capable of penetrating into the deep layers of the skin and which contain at least one active agent selected from the group consisting of anti-pigmenting agents, depigmenting agents and tyrosinase inhibitors, for treating these deep layers, and a second dispersion of lipid vesicles which are capable of penetrating into the surface layers of the skin and which contain at least one active agent selected from the group consisting of **keratolytic** agents, moisturizing agents and protective agents, for treating these surface layers, is found effective for depigmenting skin.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:82118 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions having **keratolytic** and anti-acne activity
INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Barbara A., Scarsdale, NY, United States
Snyder, Florence, Sayreville, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Revlon Consumer Products Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5449519		19950912
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-288098		19940809 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bentson, Jr., William E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Blackburn, Julie
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 552
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A cosmetically acceptable composition with anti-ache or **keratolytic** activity comprising: 0.01 to 25% by weight of a **keratolytic** compound complexed to a carrier molecule, 75-99.95 % by weight of a diluent.

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 31 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:26409 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition
INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Haruhiko, Yokohama, Japan
Toyoda, Hidekazu, Urawa, Japan
Fukuda, Minoru, Sagamihara, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sheiseido Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4657901		19870414
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1984-648276		19840907 (6)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1983-164356	19830907
	JP 1984-157009	19840727

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schenkman, Leonard
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lipovsky, Joseph A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 461
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns a composition for topical application which is greatly useful for the treatment of acne. The composition contains (1) a compound of the formula: ##STR1## or its ester or ether, (2) **keratolytic** agent and (3) pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              105.51     120.49

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 10:19:16 ON 02 APR 2003
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L7 ANSWER 9 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136695 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced skin penetration system for improved topical delivery of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Lombardo, Brian Scott, Austin, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering-Plough Healthcare Products, Inc., Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6277892	B1	20010821
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-191734		19940204 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-59001, filed on 6 May 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-948391, filed on 25 Sep 1992, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-778422, filed on 16 Oct 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Travers, Russell
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wang, Shengjun
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lipka, Robert J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 787
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for topical application comprising a safe and effective amount of a pharmaceutical active, and from about 0.1% to about 10.0% of a high molecular weight cationic polymer. These compositions provide enhanced penetration of the pharmaceutical active.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25445 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing and conditioning products for skin or hair with improved deposition of conditioning ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Loveland, OH, United States
McAtee, David Michael, Mason, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190678	B1	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-148540		19980904 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58093P	19970905 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Vickie
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2708
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable,

personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and consistently conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning component having a lipid hardness value of at least about 0.02 kg. This invention also encompasses methods for providing consistent deposition of conditioning agents to the skin or hair. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:137836 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Cleansing products with improved moisturization		
INVENTOR(S):	Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132746		20001017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-861750		19970522 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Seidleck, Brian K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Tsuneki, Fumiko, Allen, George W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1884		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 40 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:61214 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Disposable cleansing products for hair and skin		
INVENTOR(S):	Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063397		20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-738131		19961025 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Faulkner, D.		

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1573
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioner component. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:150639 USPATFULL
TITLE: Personal cleansing compositions containing alkoxylated ether and cationic ammonium salt for deposition of active agent upon the skin
INVENTOR(S): Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
McManus, Richard Loren, West Chester, OH, United States
French, Dawn Marie, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5989536		19991123
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-629790		19960409 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-371049, filed on 10 Jan 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-161104, filed on 2 Dec 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-100957, filed on 3 Aug 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Little, Darryl C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1905
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to oil-in-water emulsion compositions that are useful for personal cleansing and for depositing an active ingredient upon the skin surface. The active ingredient in these compositions has a solubility parameter from about 7 to about 13. A preferred active ingredient is salicylic acid.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132253 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Albacarys, Lourdes Dessus, West Chester, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5972361 19991026
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-738194 19961025 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6,8
LINE COUNT: 1657
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and an oil soluble conditioning agent. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:109981 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cleansing products with improved moisturization
INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Hasenoehrl, Erik John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Fowler, Timothy John, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5951991		19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-980096		19971126 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-861748, filed on 22 May 1997, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lamm, Marina
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1932
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a substantially dry, disposable, personal cleansing product useful for both cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair. These products are used by the consumer by wetting the dry product with water. The product comprises of a water insoluble substrate, a lathering surfactant, and a conditioning emulsion. The invention also encompasses methods for cleansing and conditioning the skin or hair using these products and to methods for manufacturing these products.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 40 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:106096 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable topical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Wagner, Julie Ann, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Zukowski, Joseph Michael, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Robinson, Larry Richard, Lebanon, OH, United States
Deckner, George Endel, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Rinaldi, Marie Antoinette, Petersburg, FL, United

States
Szymanski, Victoria Claire, Loveland, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5948416		19990907
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-647083		19960508 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1995-673P	19950629 (60)
	US 1995-2170P	19950811 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Venkat, Jyothsna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Allen, George W., Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1131
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to leave on, skin care compositions, comprising: (A) from about 0.001% to about 20% of an active ingredient, (B) from about 1% to about 20% of a stable, hydrophobic, structuring agent selected from the group consisting of saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 fatty alcohols containing from about 1 to about 5 moles of ethylene oxide, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 diols, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 monoglycerol ethers, saturated C.sub.16 to C.sub.30 hydroxy fatty acids, and mixtures thereof, having a melting point of at least about 45.degree. C.; and (C) from about 0.05% to about 10% of a hydrophilic surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, and (D) from about 25% to about 98.949% water. These compositions are useful for delivering a wide variety of active ingredients to the skin.

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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:110821 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142508
TITLE: Water/oil/water emulsions for topical application
INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Kenji; Takeuchi, Yoshinori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003040765	A2	20030213	JP 2001-221530	20010723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-221530 20010723
AB The title emulsions comprise (1) physiol. active substances, (2) polyglycerin fatty acid esters, and (3) lipophilic surfactants selected from the group consisting of glycerin fatty acid esters, ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid ester, **polyethylene glycol** fatty acid ester, and **polyoxyethylene** alkyl ethers. The emulsions remain stable during storage under severe conditions. For example, an emulsion for the treatment of acne comprised (1) an inner aq. phase contg. dextrin 2.1, concd. glycerin 3, and distd. water 24.9 %, (2) an oil phase contg. **salicylic acid** 0.5, squalane 5, methylpolysiloxane 2.1, cetyl isooctanoate 6, cetanol 4, decaglyceryl pentastearate 1.6, ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oils 0.3, glycerin monostearate 0.5, and propylparaben 0.1 %, and (3) an outer aq. phase contg. **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 0.4, decaglycerin monostearate 0.6, benzalkonium chloride (70 % soln.) 0.1, xanthan gum 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, and distd. water 48.70 %.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:971040 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44481
TITLE: Liquid **cosmetic** compositions having deodorant effect
INVENTOR(S): Mori, Toshiharu; Kono, Masato
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nikko Seiyaku K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002370958	A2	20021224	JP 2001-179681	20010614

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-179681 20010614
AB The invention relates to a liq. **cosmetic** compn. having deodorant effect suitable for use as an antiperspirant without causing **skin** irritation, wherein the compn. contains chloromethacrylate choline ester copolymer 0.05-5, ethanol 10-50, zinc sulfocarboxylate 0.5-3 and/or aluminumhydroxychloride 0.5-0 %. A compn. contg. trehalose 2, ethanol 30, iso-Pr Me **phenol** 0.1, Me paraben 0.1, octoxyglycerin (Sensiva SC50) 0.3, phenoxyethanol 0.3, methylpolysiloxane 10CS 1, zinc sulfocarboxylate 1, a mix of chloromethacrylate choline ester copolymer, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, **polyoxyethylene** polyoxypropylene tridecyl alc. (Salcare SC 96) 1, and water balance to 100 % was prepd.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:968817 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:102206
TITLE: Efficacy of topical phenol decontamination strategies on severity of acute phenol chemical burns and dermal absorption: in vitro and in vivo studies in pig **skin**
AUTHOR(S): Monteiro-Riviere, Nancy A.; Inman, Alfred O.; Jackson, Hilary; Dunn, Brendan; Dimond, Stephen
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Chemical Toxicology Research and Pharmacokinetics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27606, USA
SOURCE: Toxicology and Industrial Health (2001), 17(4), 95-104
CODEN: TIHEEC; ISSN: 0748-2337
PUBLISHER: Arnold, Hodder Headline
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Pure **phenol** is colorless and used in the manuf. of phenolic resins, plastics, explosives, fertilizers, paints, rubber, textiles, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, paper, soap, and wood preservatives. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of several **phenol** decontamination strategies following dermal exposure using the pig as a model for human exposure, and then assess the effect of the two best treatments on **phenol** absorption in the isolated perfused porcine **skin** flap (IPPSF). Six anesthetized Yorkshire pigs were exposed to 89% aq. **phenol** for 1 min using Hilltop chambers (10 **skin** sites/pig; 400 .mu.l/site). Exposure to **phenol** was followed by one of 10 different decontamination procedures: 1-, 5-, 15-, and 30-min water wash; Ivory soap soln.; **polyethylene glycol** (PEG 400); PEG 400/industrial methylated spirits (IMS); PEG 400/ethanol (EtOH); polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP)/70% isopropanol (IPA); and 70% IPA. For each of the last five strategies, 1-min treatment washes were repeatedly alternated with 1-min water washes for a total of 15 min. Evaluation was based on scoring of erythema, edema, and histol. parameters such as intracellular and intercellular epidermal edema, papillary dermal edema, perivascular infiltrates, pyknotic stratum basale cells, and epidermal-dermal sepn. It was concluded that PEG 400 and 70% IPA were superior to the other treatments investigated and equally efficacious in the redn. of **phenol**-induced **skin** damage. In addn., **phenol** absorption was assessed utilizing the two most effective in vivo treatments in the IPPSF. The assessment of percutaneous absorption of **phenol** found the PEG 400, 70% IPA, and 15-min water treatments significantly ($P<0.05$) reduced **phenol** absorption relative to no treatment.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:955394 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44455
TITLE: **Skin**-wiping compositions containing sugar ester surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Junji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002363062	A2	20021218	JP 2001-166204	20010601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-166204 20010601
AB The invention relates to a compn. for removing **skin** dirt without causing stickiness nor **skin** roughness, wherein the compn. is characterized by contg. a sugar ester surfactant. A lotion compn. contg. sucrose fatty acid ester (Ryoto Sugar Ester L-1698) 2, trehalose undecylenate 0.2, dipropylene glycol 30, **polyoxyethylene** hydrogenated castor oil 1, iso-Pr Me **phenol** 0.1, Me paraben 0.05, Althaea officinalis ext. 0.1, Saxifraga ext. 0.05, Japanese linden ext. 0.1, Saponaria officinalis ext. 0.05, marine algae ext. 0.1, green tea ext. 0.1, aloe ext. 0.5, and water-sol. collagen 0.1, fragrance q.s., and water balance to 100 % was prepd. The obtained lotion was applied to a towel for wiping body therewith.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888524 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:375265
TITLE: Polymeric carrier system for delivering cosmetics and pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Godbey, Kristin J.; Kantner, Steven S.; Scholz, Matthew T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002092049	A2	20021121	WO 2002-US12479	20020411
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002187181	A1	20021212	US 2001-854824	20010514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-854824 A 20010514
AB A device for the delivery of one or more active agents to a subject is disclosed. The device includes a water-sol. or water-dispersible polymeric carrier, an adhesive, one or more active agents and a support layer. Methods of manufg. and use of said device also are disclosed. For example, 20 g of a 9K poly(vinyl alc.)/glycerin/water (40:2:58) soln. was charged with 1.6 g of 10% **salicylic acid** in isopropanol. This was coated to a wet thickness of 75 .mu.m onto siliconized polyester liner and dried to provide a drug carrier. Similarly, the drug carrier was prepd. from a soln. of 20 g of the 13K PVA/water soln. mixed with 0.30 g glycerin and 1.2 g 10% **salicylic acid** in isopropanol. Adhesive contg. active was prepd. from 14 g of crosslinked polyvinyl pyrrolidone powder suspended in 26 g of 300 m.w. **polyethylene glycol** with 60 g of water added. Resulting soln. (20 g) was mixed with 1.6 g of 10% **salicylic acid** in isopropanol and coated and dried. The carriers were then laminated to the adhesive to give tapes sandwiched between two polyester support layers. The laminates seemed to be quite stable with no migration of plasticizer between the two layers apparent.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:728832 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:252716
TITLE: Dried **skin** cleansing sheets containing amphoteric surfactants and polyoxyalkylene glyceryl ethers
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Masato; Yamashita, Yoshikuni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002275031	A2	20020925	JP 2001-141088	20010511

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-3491 A 20010111
AB The invention relates to a dried **skin** cleansing sheet for wetting and foaming the sheet at time of use, wherein the cleansing sheet consists of porous nonwoven fabric, Japanese paper, porous film, foaming sheet, and/or knitting fabric contg. an amphoteric surfactant 40 % and a polyoxy-C2-3-alkylene glyceryl ether. A nonwoven fabric consisting of polyester, rayon, and polypropylene was soaked in a cleansing soln. contg. 2-alkyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethyl imidazolinium betaine 45, coco fatty acid amide Pr betaine 15, 1,3-butylene glycol 10, **polyethylene glycol** 17, propylene glycol 4, **polyoxyethylene** glyceryl ether 3, iso-Pr Me **phenol** 0.02, citric acid 0.3, sodium citrate 0.02, parabens 0.2, dl-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate 0.2, disodium edetate 0.02, and water q.s. to 100 %, and dried thereof.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675800 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206219
TITLE: Improved **skin** composition containing niacinamide and salicylate
INVENTOR(S): Kini, Mridula; Rajwade, Lalitagauri; Sona, Pushker; Surianarayanan, Ramesh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever NV; Hindustan Lever Limited
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002067889	A2	20020906	WO 2002-EP1563	20020211
WO 2002067889	A3	20021107		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002168329	A1	20021114	US 2002-79124	20020219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2001-MU187 A 20010222
AB Improved **cosmetic** compns. capable of reducing oil and grease secretion from the **skin** comprises a combination of niacinamide and a C11-30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of **salicylic acid** formulated in a specific carrier, such as a vanishing cream base. For example, a cream compn. was prepd. contg. stearic acid 15.3%, cetyl alc. 0.20%, dimethicone 0.50%, tridecyl salicylate 0.25%, **polyethylene glycol** 3.00%, potassium hydroxide (85%) 0.405%, niacinamide 0.50%, Me paraben 0.20%, acrylic acid copolymer 0.10%, pptd. Silica 0.40%, phenoxyethanol 0.20%, perfume 0.50%, and water up to 100%. The combination of niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate was superior to either niacinamide or tridecyl salicylate alone with redn. in sebum secretion after 2 h of -42.03%, compared to that of -17.14% and -10.94% for compns. contg. niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate, resp.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:591672 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:129923
TITLE: Preparation containing lactic and salicylic acids for veterinary use
INVENTOR(S): Lopez Cabrera, Antonio; Homedes Beguer, Josep
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratorios Del Esteve, S.A., Spain
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1228784	A2	20020807	EP 2001-500299	20011228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
ES 2171147	A1	20020816	ES 2001-254	20010206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ES 2001-254 A 20010206
AB Prepn. for veterinary use includes at least one keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, one bactericide agent, one yeast control agent and one anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent. Furthermore, it may include at least one agent that enhances its cerumenolytic properties, at least one vegetable ext. with antiseptic and cicatrizant properties and/or at least one deodorant agent. The agent with cleaning keratolytic action and cerumenolytic is lactic acid, **salicylic acid**, or a mixt. of the two. The bactericide agent is Cetraria islandica ext. The yeast control agent is lactic acid, **salicylic acid** or a mixt. of the two. The anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous is a vegetal ext. of Cucumis sativus. The agent that enhances the cerumenolytic effect is oleic acid. The vegetal ext. is Mimosa tenuiflora ext., Cetraria islandica ext., Chamomilla recutita ext. or a mixt. of them. The deodorant is Cetraria islandica ext. For example, a compn. with cleaning effect and for removing wax and secretion from the dog's auditory canal, and therefore reducing otitis contained butylene glycol 720 g, **polyethylene glycol** 125 g, ethoxydiglycol 50 g, deionized water 25 g, glycerin 31 g, lactic acid 20.3 g, C. sativus ext. 8 g, C. islandica ext. 8 g, M. tenuiflora ext. 8 g, oleic acid 2.5 g, and **salicylic acid** 2.2 g.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:556324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:147646
TITLE: Promising inhibitors of poly(ethylene glycol) oxidation in aqueous solutions
AUTHOR(S): Kryuk, T. V.; Mikhal'chuk, V. M.; Petrenko, L. V.; Nelepova, O. A.; Nikolaevskii, A. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Donetsk National University, Donetsk, Ukraine
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal (Translation of Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal) (2002), 36(1), 32-35
CODEN: PCJOAU; ISSN: 0091-150X
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic/Consultants Bureau
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Phenols** representing components of plant exts. including some vitamins were evaluated as antioxidants for the stabilization of **polyethylene glycol** (PEG) in aq. solns. A max. system-stabilizing action with respect to PEG oxidn. wad produced by caffeic acid. The most pronounced inhibiting effect with respect to PEG oxidn. was inherent in **phenols** contg. -COOH groups. Results revealed that **phenols** from medicinal plants could be promising inhibitors of PEG oxidn. in aq. solns. The presence of **phenol** groups in an antioxidant mol. provides for its ability to terminate the kinetic oxidn. chains upon interaction with RO2 radicals, while acid groups suppressed degenerate chain branching by decompg. the primary oxidn. products. The optimum ratio of the acid and **phenol** groups in a system could be selected by varying the relative content on inhibitors with and without carboxy groups.ns. Tahese **phenols** could be recommended as antioxidants stabilizing medicinal and **cosmetic** prepns. based on aq. PEG sol.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555312 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:114238
TITLE: Pearlescent agents for **cosmetic** preparations
INVENTOR(S): Nieendick, Claus; Koester, Josef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cognis Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002056839	A2	20020725	WO 2002-EP125	20020109
W: BR, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 10102005	A1	20020725	DE 2001-10102005	20010118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10102005 A 20010118
AB The invention relates to a pearlescent agent, contg. the following (in relation to the total compn.): (a) between 30 and 60 wt. % of waxes, which in relation to the total wax concn. have an amorphous portion of at least 15 wt. % and a max. cryst. portion of 85 wt. %, with the proviso that the sum of the amorphous and cryst. portions amts. to 100 wt. %, (b) between 5 and 25 wt. % of amphoteric and/or non-ionic surfactants, with the proviso that the indicated quantities add up to 100 wt. %, optionally by adding water. Thus a pearlescent conc. was prepd. from a compn. of (wt./wt.%): glycol distearate 40; cocoamidopropylbetaine 6; laureth-4 8; laureth-10 2; water to 100. The mixt. was heated to 70-90.degree.C and the emulsion/dispersion was cooled to room temp. while stirring. The pearlescent product was composed of 83 wt./wt.% crystals and 17 wt./wt.% amorphous part. The pearlescent conc. was used as a 1.75 wt./wt.% ingredient in a prepn. that further contained (wt./wt.%): Texapon NSO 20; Plantacare 818 5.0; Dehyton PK 4520; Cetiol HE 0.5; Nutrilan I 1.0; dimethicone 0.7; Arlypon F 1.6; sodium chloride 0.5. The prepn. was stable (no phase sepn.) for 6 wk.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:515654 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:67935
TITLE: Hexylcinnamaldehyde and salicylates for masking wax smells of **cosmetic** ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Okui, Miho
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002193725	A2	20020710	JP 2000-396920	20001227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-396920 20001227
AB Fragrant compds., such as hexyl cinnamic aldehyde and **salicylic acid** derivs., are introduced into **cosmetics** comprising oleyl group-contg. ethers, phosphoric acid esters, or salts thereof to retard their wax odor. For example, addn. of hexylcinnamic aldehyde at the concn. of 5 %, to a 5 % soln. contg. **polyoxyethylene** oleyl ether dissolved in dipropylene glycol/water (45/50), successfully masked the wax odor.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:465779 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37410
TITLE: **Cosmetic** composition containing 7-hydroxy DHEA and/or 7-keto DHEA and at least a depigmentation agent
INVENTOR(S): Courchay, Guy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002047647	A1	20020620	WO 2001-FR3633	20011120
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2818138	A1	20020621	FR 2000-16443	20001215
FR 2818138	B1	20030214		
AU 2002021995	A5	20020624	AU 2002-21995	20011120

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-16443 A 20001215
WO 2001-FR3633 W 20011120
AB The invention concerns a compn. contg., in a physiol. acceptable medium: (a) at least a dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) deriv. selected among 7-hydroxy DHEA and 7-keto DHEA, and (b) at least a depigmentation agent. The invention also concerns **cosmetic** use of said compn. for preventing or treating actinic **skin** ageing symptoms. A depigmentation lotion contained kojic acid 1.00, 7.alpha.-DHEA, 0.10, capryloyl **salicylic acid** 2.00, ethanol 48.00, water 9.3, **polyethylene glycol** 39.50, and preservatives 0.10%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:426630 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:10975
TITLE: Astringent composition for topical delivery of salicylic acid
INVENTOR(S): Watson, Geraldine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neutrogena Corporation, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1210946	A1	20020605	EP 2001-310083	20011130
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2002102314	A1	20020801	US 2000-728012	20001201
US 6482446	B2	20021119		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-728012 A 20001201
AB The invention provides for astringent compns. comprising about 0.1-20% by wt. of an astringent and about 0.1%-10% by wt. of alc. The compns. have viscosity values of at least about 5000 cP. The invention also provides for a method of using such compns. for delivering a topically active agent, such as **salicylic acid**, into **skin**. For example, an oil-free astringent compn. (formulation A) was made contg. by wt. polyvinyl methacrylate/methyl acrylate cross-polymer 1.8%, allantoin 0.08%, Chloeth-24 and Ceteth-24 (50:50) 0.2%, **salicylic acid** 2%, Glycereth-7 2%, **polyethylene glycol**-4 1%, dimethicone copolyol 1%, hexylene glycol 2%, witch hazel 10%, Benzophenone-4 0.03%, sodium hydroxide (50%) 1.5%, sodium PCA 1%, menthol 0.05%, Aloe vera ext. 0.2%, Chamomile ext. 0.2%, 95% ethanol 5%, colorant as needed, fragrance as needed, and water up to 100%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:347335 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345511
TITLE: **Skin**-lightening **cosmetics** containing Tussilago farfara extract
INVENTOR(S): Chikakura, Yoshito; Yashiro, Yoichi; Miyamoto, Kunihiro; Kitahara, Jiro; Nakata, Satoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nonogawa Shoji Y. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002128656	A2	20020509	JP 2000-327927	20001027

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-327927 20001027
AB The **cosmetics** contain T. farfara ext. and .gtoreq.1 substances chosen from L-ascorbic acids, hydroquinones, ellagic acids, **resorcinols**, placenta ext., and oil-sol. Glycyrrhiza glabra ext. A moisturizing cream was prepd. from squalane 10.0, lanolin 4.5, vaseline 4.5, stearyl alc. 2.5, cetanol 2.5, **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monostearate 2.2, **polyoxyethylene** cetyl ether 2.0, perfume, **polyethylene glycol** 8.0, ascorbic acid phosphate Mg salt 3.0, T. farfara ext. 3.0, antiseptic, pH adjuster, and H2O to 100 wt.%.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:220352 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:252240
TITLE: **Cosmetic** compositions containing enzymes and vitamins
INVENTOR(S): O'Prey, Conor James; Trani, Marina; Weisgerber, David John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002022102	A1	20020321	WO 2000-US25085	20000913
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000074826	A5	20020326	AU 2000-74826	20000913

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US25085 A 20000913
AB A **cosmetic** compn. suitable for topical application to the **skin** or hair comprises: (a) about 0.0001-10% of biol. active enzyme, (b) about 0.1-20% of polyhydric alc., and (c) about 0.1-20% of **skin** care active selected from a vitamin B3 component, panthenol, vitamin E, vitamin E acetate, retinol, retinyl propionate, retinyl palmitate, retinoic acid, vitamin C, theobromine, .alpha.-hydroxy acid, farnesol, phytantriol, and **salicylic acid**. The compns. of the invention display high moisturization efficacy without the assocd. high levels of tack, as well as good rheol. and absorption properties. For example, a **cosmetic** formulation contained glycerin 11.07%, niacinamide 2.00%, panthenol 0.50%, vitamin E acetate 0.50%, isohexadecane 2.94%, a mixt. of polyacrylamide, C13-14 isoparaffin, and Laureth-7 2.50%, dimethicone and dimethiconol 2.00%, iso-Pr isostearate 1.33%, sorbitan stearate and sucrose cocoate 1.00%, cetyl alc. 0.71%, iso-Pr palmitate 0.50%, SEFA cottonate 0.66%, stearyl alc. 0.47%, benzyl alc. 0.25%, ethylparaben 0.20%, propylparaben 0.10%, disodium edetate 0.10%, **polyoxyethylene**-100 stearate 0.10%, stearic acid 0.10%, NaOH 0.04%, protease (100.00 ppm) 0.01%, and water up to 100%. The compn. displays excellent **skin** hydration, **skin** softness and **skin** smoothness benefits.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:212935 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:374979
TITLE: New formulation of chemical peeling agent: 30% **salicylic acid** in **polyethylene glycol** Absorption and distribution of 14C-**salicylic acid** in **polyethylene glycol** applied topically to **skin** of hairless mice
AUTHOR(S): Ueda, Setsuko; Mitsugi, Koichi; Ichige, Kazumi; Yoshida, Kenji; Sakuma, Tomoko; Ninomiya, Shin-ichi; Sudou, Tetsuji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ueda Setsuko Clinic, Higashiku, Fukuoka, 813-0044, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2002), 28(3), 211-218
CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Salicylic acid** is used in chem. peeling procedures. However, they have caused many side effects, even salicylism. To achieve a **salicylic acid** peeling that would be safer for topical use, we recently developed a new formulation consisting of 30% **salicylic acid** in **polyethylene glycol** (PEG) vehicle. In an extension of our previous research, we studied the absorption of 30% **salicylic acid** labeled with 14C in PEG vehicle applied topically to the intact and damaged **skin** of male hairless mice. An ointment contg. 3 mg **salicylic acid** in 10 mg vehicle was applied to both groups. In animals with intact **skin**, 1 h after application the plasma concn. of radioactivity was 1665.1 ng eq/mL, significantly lower than the 21437.6 ng eq/mL obsd. in mice with damaged **skin**. Microautoradiograms of intact **skin** showed that the level of radioactivity in the cornified cell layer was similar at 6 h after application. However, in damaged **skin**, the overall level of radioactivity showed a decrease by 3 h after application. In the carcasses remaining after the treated intact and damaged **skin** had been removed, 0.09 and 11.38% of the applied radioactivity remained, resp. These findings confirm that 30% **salicylic acid** in PEG vehicle is little absorbed through the intact **skin** of hairless mice, and suggest that salicylism related to absorption through the **skin** of quantities of topically applied **salicylic acid** is not likely to occur in humans with intact **skin** during chem. peeling with this prepn. This new prepn. of 30% **salicylic acid** in PEG vehicle is believed to be safe for application as a chem. peeling agent.
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184872 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:221544
TITLE: Stable emulsions containing polyacrylate and salicylic acid for skin care wipes
INVENTOR(S): Dunn, Ian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002019984	A2	20020314	WO 2001-US27634	20010906
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001088814	A5	20020322	AU 2001-88814	20010906
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-231426P P	20000908
			WO 2001-US27634 W	20010906

AB The invention relates to a wet wipe product comprising a substrate and an emulsion. The emulsion comprises an acrylate/C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosslinked polymer emulsifier, salicylic acid, a nonionic surfactant, and a lipophilic component. The nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of a polyether, a mixt. of laurate esters of sorbitol and sorbital anhydrides condensed with ethylene oxide, and mixts. The invention also relates to a method for depositing salicylic acid to mammalian **skin** comprising topically applying the wipe product described above to the **skin** to be treated. The emulsion according to the invention produces an aesthetically pleasing product, capable of removing non-water- proof make-up and able to deliver salicylic acid to the **skin** and is mild on the **skin**. Thus, an emulsion contained 0.125, salicylic acid 0.500, Poloxamer-124 0.031, Polysorbate-20 0.050, cyclomethicone 0.200, dimethicone 0.100, C12-15 alkyl benzoate 0.500, fragrance 0.060, butylene glycol 1.00, propylene glycol 2.00, Phenonip 1.00, NaOH 0.425, allantoin 0.200, and water qs to 100%.

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:126348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:205175
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions containing kynurenine derivatives and dopaquinone formation inhibitors and/or UV-shielding agents
INVENTOR(S): Uchikuga, Saburo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentafarm Ltd., Switz.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002053448	A2	20020219	JP 2000-229424	20000728
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-229424	20000728
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:205175			

AB The invention relates to a sunscreen compn. suitable for outdoor usage, wherein the compn. contains (1) kynurenine or its deriv. and (2) dopaquinone formation inhibitor and/or UV-shielding agent, wherein the combinational use of (1) and (2) enables efficient redn. of dopaquinone to dopa in **skin**. A **cosmetic** lotion contg. stearic acid 1.5, cetyl alc. 0.5, hydrogenated lanolin 2, **polyoxyethylene** monooleate 1, ethanol 10, Et p-aminobenzoate 0.5, 4-Bu **resorcinol** 1, elladic acid 0.5, propylene glycol 5, 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine 2, fragrance q.s., preservative q.s., and water balance to 100 % was formulated.

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:78222 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:139625
TITLE: **Skin** preparations containing resorcinol derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Higuchi, Susumu; Taniguchi, Takumi; Sakamoto, Toshio; Nishida, Hiromi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosmo Products K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002029958	A2	20020129	JP 2000-217909	20000718
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-217909	20000718

AB This invention relates to **skin** prepns. comprising 4-halogenated **resorcinol** or salts thereof for lightening **skin** tones and for preventing and treating acnes. A cream contained ethanol 10, glycerin 5, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.5, **polyoxyethylene** cetyl ether 1, 4-bromoresorcinol L-arginine 0.05, methylparaben 0.1, perfumes 0.1, and distd. water 83.25 %.

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:61552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:107552
TITLE: Topical compositions containing phenol derivatives and water-soluble polymers
INVENTOR(S): Ono, Yuko; Tobishiki, Kimiko; Kazuno, Tetsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002020277	A2	20020123	JP 2000-197699	20000630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-197699	20000630
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:107552			

AB This invention is related to topical prepns. contg. (1) **phenol** derivs., preferably vanillyl alkyl ethers and (2) water-sol. polymers, to provide long-lasting thermal sensation without **skin** irritation. A gel was formulated contg. polyacrylic acid 3, concd. glycerin 1, ethanol 7, methylparaben 0.1, propylparaben 0.02, vanillyl Bu ether 1, **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 0.6, NaOH q.s., and distd. water balance to 100 g.

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:920873 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:49472
TITLE: Quantitative assessment of primary skin irritants in vitro in a cytotoxicity model: Comparison with in vivo human irritation tests
AUTHOR(S): Wilhelm, K.-P.; Bottjer, B.; Siegers, C.-P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Applied Dermatological Research GmbH, Hamburg, 22869, Germany
SOURCE: British Journal of Dermatology (2001), 145(5), 709-715
CODEN: BJDEAZ; ISSN: 0007-0963
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB While great efforts have been made in recent years to develop in vitro methods for assessing skin irritation potential, there are relatively few data that correlate in vitro data with in vivo data. To expand our previously reported investigations on in vitro vs. in vivo correlation of a series of homologous N-alkyl sulfates of different alkyl chain length to include primary skin irritants of different chem. classes. Anionic surfactants (three different sodium alkyl sulfonates and sodium lauryl sulfate), cationic surfactants (three alkyl tri-Me ammonium bromides), non-ionic surfactants (polyoxyethylene -20-cetyl ether and Tween 20), benzoic acid, DMSO and phenol were chosen as model irritants. A spontaneously immortalized human keratinocyte line, HaCaT, was used as an in vitro model to predict the cutaneous irritation. The end-point used to assess toxicity was uptake of the vital dye neutral red (NR) 24 h after dosing. The cytotoxicity data from these assays were compared with the irritant responses (as evaluated by measurement of erythema and trans epidermal water loss) obtained after 24-h application of the same compds. (100 .mu.L of 20 mmol L-1 aq. soln.) to the volar forearm of human volunteers. All tested irritants had cytotoxic effects as demonstrated by a decreased NR uptake, which showed a clear dose-response relationship. Concns. resulting in 50% inhibition of NR uptake (IC50) ranged from 8 .mu.mol L-1 (hexadecyl tri-Me ammonium bromide) to 328 mmol L-1 (DMSO). We found a good overall correlation between in vitro cytotoxicity (NR uptake IC50 values) and in vivo irritation potential in humans. Only the high mol. wt. compds. Tween 20 and polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether were problematic, as their irritation potential was overestimated by the in vitro assay. This non-conformity of these high mol. wt. (> 1000) compds. was expected, and can be largely attributed to the epidermal permeability barrier. The epidermal barrier, which greatly limits the percutaneous penetration of xenobiotics in vivo, does not exist in cell culture models. The in vitro cytotoxicity model is a useful screening tool, but data should be interpreted critically and require confirmation by appropriate in vivo studies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:610929 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37470
TITLE: New formulation of chemical peeling agent: histological evaluation in sun-damaged skin model in hairless mice
AUTHOR(S): Isoda, M.; Ueda, S.; Imayama, S.; Tsukahara, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tenjin-Clinic, Chuou-ku, Fukuoka, 810-0001, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2001), 27(Suppl. 1), S60-S67
CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Chem. peelings injure the superficial skin, which is then restored by healing of the wound. To document the acute and chronic histol. changes produced by applying chem. peeling agents used clin. to the UVB-irradiated skin of hairless mice, which served as a model of sun-damaged skin, three chem. peeling agents, 30% salicylic acid, dissolved in macrogol (a new formulation), 35% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) dissolved in distd. water and 20% glycolic acid dissolved in glycerin were applied to the backs of UVB-irradiated hairless mice. Untreated, irradiated areas of skin served as controls. Specimens were evaluated histol. at 3, 14, 28, and 70 days. Chronic UVB irradn. produced an irregular hypertrophy of the epidermis. The treated areas of irradiated skin recovered by day 70. At 28 days, all skin specimens treated with chem. peeling agents exhibited a unique connective tissue layer composed of fine collagen fibers beneath the epidermis. While 35% TCA produced severe tissue damage marked by inflammation up to day 14, no inflammatory infiltrates were seen with 30% salicylic acid in macrogol at 70 days. Conclusions: chem. peeling with 30% salicylic acid dissolved in macrogol led to reorganization of the epidermis and a rebuilding of the superficial dermal connective tissue important in reducing wrinkles, and without evidence of inflammatory infiltrates in an animal model of sun-damaged skin. Findings suggest a possible clin. benefit.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:283770 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285619
TITLE: Transdermal therapeutic system for administering acetylsalicylic acid and/or salicylic acid
INVENTOR(S): Franke, Hanshermann; Kindel, Heinrich; Hoffmann, Gerd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001026637	A2	20010419	WO 2000-EP9617	20000930
WO 2001026637	A3	20011213		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, MX, NZ, PL, RU, TR, US, ZA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1220661	A2	20020710	EP 2000-966096	20000930
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003511408	T2	20030325	JP 2001-529427	20000930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19949202 A	19991013
			WO 2000-EP9617 W	20000930

AB The invention relates to a transdermal, therapeutic system in the form of a plaster which contains acetylsalicylic acid and/or salicylic acid. The system has a backing layer, an active ingredient reservoir attached thereto, a membrane which controls the administration of the active ingredient in the absence of other control mechanisms, an adhesive device for fixing the system onto the skin and a protective layer which can be detached before application. The system is characterized in that it contains at least 1 component from the group of pyrroles and at least 1 component from the group of terpenes. Thus, laminates were obtained by dispersing 2-pyrrolidone and acetylsalicylic acid in a polyacrylate adhesive. The suspension obtained was coated on a PET film, and after drying this laminate was covered with a high-d. laminate. Oleum Citri was then treated with Plastoid B and coated on a PET layer. The first laminate was lined with the second laminate.

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185533 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:227130
TITLE: Chemical peeling agents comprising polyoxyalkylenes and phenols
INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Setsuko; Ueda, Kaori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017487	A1	20010315	WO 2000-JP6040	20000906
W: AT, AU, BR, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, IL, JP, KR, LU, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1214925	A1	20020619	EP 2000-956951	20000906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, RO, CY				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-251802 A	19990906
			JP 2000-155339 A	20000525
			WO 2000-JP6040 W	20000906

AB Disclosed is a chem. peeling agent contg. the following components (A) and (B): (A) polyethylene glycol or other alc. compd. as represented by the following general formula: B-[-(CH2CH2O)m(AO)n-H]a wherein B is an alc. residue; AO is C3-18 alkylene oxide; a is 1 or above; m is 4 or above; and n is 0 or above, provided that m, no. of ethylene oxide mols. added, must satisfy the requirement that the ethylene oxide chain moiety must account for at least 40% of the mol. wt. of the compd., and (B) a phenol compd., for example, salicylic acid, phenol or resorcin. Thus, a compn. contg. polyethylene glycol-1500 90 % and salicylic acid 10 % was applied on the face of volunteers once a month for 3 mo and the volunteers reported less wrinkles and improved skin tone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 37 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:550172 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:156644
TITLE: Mechanism of polyethylene glycol-8/SMDI copolymer in controlled delivery of topically applied drugs
AUTHOR(S): Fares, H. M.; Zatz, J. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, Piscataway, NJ, 08855-0789, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Cosmetic Science (1999), 50(3), 133-146
CODEN: JCSCFC
PUBLISHER: Society of Cosmetic Chemists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of **polyethylene glycol-8/SMDI copolymer** (PP-15) in controlling the delivery of **salicylic acid** (SA) and lactic acid (LA) from topical prepns. was studied. The effect of PP-15 on permeation was measured in vitro using flow-through diffusion cells and **dermatomed** pig **skin**. **Skin** uptake was also evaluated over time using tape-stripping and tissue anal. The polymer decreased the flux of SA through pig **skin** but did not affect the delivery of LA. The polymer increased the overall deposition of SA in the SC but did not change the levels of SA in the viable **skin** significantly. **Skin** uptake of LA was not affected by the presence of the polymer. Based on dialysis and cloud point measurements it was found that PP-15 reduced the activity of SA in the vehicle via binding, leading to a decrease in permeation. The binding mechanism accounts for the effect (or lack of effect) of PP-15 on the solutes investigated.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 38 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:468308 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:106639
TITLE: **Cosmetic** pack compositions for easy peeling
INVENTOR(S): Suzui, Masaaki; Imai, Shoji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JO Cosmetics Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11199435	A2	19990727	JP 1998-3635	19980112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-3635 19980112
AB **Cosmetic** packs comprise analgesics, antipruritics, polyoxyalkylene chain-contg. nonionic surfactants, **salicylic acid** esters, and/or amino alc.-higher fatty acid condensation products. The packs ease the pain upon peeling off from the **skin**. A **cosmetic** pack compn. contained vinylpyrrolidone-N,N-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer di-Et sulfate salt 20, polyvinyl alc. 1, **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 1.5, glycerin 5, ethanol 5, perfumes 0.2, preservatives q.s., and distd. water to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 39 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:157543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:23208
TITLE: Effect of polyoxyethylene chain of nonionic surfactants on guinea-pig excised **skin** and hemolysis of rabbit red blood cells
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Chung, Yosoh; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Health Sci., Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (1998), 22(4), 287-293
CODEN: NKKAEV; ISSN: 0287-1238
PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB In order to est. the effect of **polyoxyethylene** (EO) chain of nonionic surfactants on biol. membranes, the effect of 4 kinds of nonionic surfactants having several different EO chains was studied by using the excised abdominal **skin** and red blood cells. After heating the **skin** with 0.5 % surfactant's soln. for 2 h at 37.degree., the cumulative amts. of permeated methylparaben (MP) or **salicylic acid** (SA) as a permeant through the **skin** were measured for 2-6 h. Relative flux (%) of MP or SA after heating the **skin** with each nonionic surfactant's soln. was calcd. against the flux of MP or SA obtained from 10 mM sodium dodecyl sulfate soln. as a pos. control. Also the red blood cells were operated with the several concns. of nonionic surfactant's soln. and their residual percentage of red blood cells was photometrically measured at 740 nm after standing of 20 min at 37.degree.. The residual percentage of red blood cells at 50 % (EC50) was calcd. by using the linear regression. In the case of **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether (POE.LE) having EO chains of 4.2 to 25, there were the good relationships between their hydrophile/lipophilic balance (HLB) from 11.5 to 19.5 and relative flux (%) of MP and between HLB and 1/EC50. **Polyoxyethylene** nonyl Ph ether (POE.NPE) having EO chains of 5 to 20 also showed the same results as POE.LE. It was clear that lauryl group on POE.LE and nonyl Ph group on POE.NPE should give the same action on **skin** or the membrane of red blood cells. The relative flux (%) of SA with **polyoxyethylene** oleyl ether (POE.OE) having the EO chains of 2 to 50 were from 150.7 to 134.5 % and the result suggested that each POE.OE might constantly affected the polar pathway of stratum corneum on **skin**. In the case of **polyoxyethylene** hydrogenated castor oil (HCO) having EO chains of 40 to 100, the hemolysis of red blood cells did not appear until the concn. of 2.5 %. The result suggested that the action of HCO on the membrane of red blood cells should be low.

L12 ANSWER 40 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:435947 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45127
TITLE: New formulation of salicylic acid derivatives and hydroquinone as tyrosinase inhibitors for depigmenting the **skin**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Roche Posay Laboratoire Pharmaceutique S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 15 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2754253	A1	19980410	FR 1996-12195	19961007

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-12195 19961007
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:45127
AB A formulation of derivs. salicylic acid and hydroquinone is disclosed for depigmentation of the **skin** by inhibition of tyrosinase. Thus, a depigmenting gel is prepd. which contains hydroquinone 2.00%, caprylolysalicylic acid 2.00%, ethanol 45.50%, water 9.00%, PEG-8 36.40%, preservative 0.10%, and gelation agent (polyacrylamide + C13-14-isoparaffin + laureth-7) 5.00%.

L12 ANSWER 45 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:772655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:39521
TITLE: **Cosmetic** compositions containing polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene ethers of C4-22 alcohol surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Langlois, Anne; Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA; Langlois, Anne; Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9744049	A1	19971127	WO 1997-US8352	19970516
W: AU, CA, CN, CZ, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9731295	A1	19971209	AU 1997-31295	19970516
CN 1222080	A	19990707	CN 1997-195662	19970516
JP 11510522	T2	19990914	JP 1997-542585	19970516
EP 964688	A1	19991222	EP 1997-926560	19970516
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
US 2002136743	A1	20020926	US 1999-180921	19990405

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-10318 A 19960517
GB 1996-19111 A 19960912
WO 1997-US8352 W 19970516

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:39521
AB A **cosmetic** compn. in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion comprising: (a) continuous oil phase and; (b) discontinuous aq. phase comprising (i) water; (ii) acidic **skin** care active which is insol. in said aq. phase; and (iii) nonionic surfactant selected from polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene ethers of C4-22 alcs., and mixts. thereof. The compns. of the invention provide increased product stability and improved acidic **skin** care active soly. A **cosmetic** compn. contained cyclomethicone 15.2, cyclomethione:dimethicone copolyol (90:10) 15.0, Sefa Cottonate 2.0, Microsponge 3.0, mica 0.1, titanium dioxide 8.25, zinc dioxide 0.4, Carbowax-400 0.3, Procetyl AWX (PPG-5-Ceteth-20) 3.0, Na4EDTA 0.1, sodium citrate 0.3, sodium chloride 0.3, citric acid 1.0, and Me paraben 0.2%.

L12 ANSWER 46 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:558028 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:210396
TITLE: Transparent topical preparations containing water-insoluble acidic pharmaceuticals with good bioavailability
INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Kenji; Hayashi, Hiroyuki; Miyamoto, Sonoko; Toda, Masayki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09216820	A2	19970819	JP 1996-48135	19960209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-48135 19960209
AB Topical prepns. with pH 3-6 contain H2O-insol. acidic pharmaceuticals having .gtoreq.1 CO2H group(s) per mol., ether-type nonionic surfactants with HLB .gtoreq.14, and glycyrrhizinic acid water-sol. salts. An aq. soln. (pH 4.8) contg. **salicylic acid** (I), Nikkol NP-10 (**polyoxyethylene** nonylphenyl ether), and di-K glycyrrhizinate was applied to isolated rat **skin** to show I absorption 0.61 .mu.g/mg. The soln. was stored at 50.degree. for 3 mo to show no turbidity or pptn.

L12 ANSWER 47 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:523218 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:225201
TITLE: Effect of surfactants on guinea pig excised **skin** using ethylparaben as a permeant
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Inst. Health Sci., Tokyo, 158, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (1997), 21(2), 114-120
CODEN: NKKAEV; ISSN: 0287-1238
PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB In order to est. the safety of surfactants on **skin** or their transdermal permeation-enhancing activity, the effect of 8 anionic, 9 cationic and 12 nonionic surfactants on excised guinea pig **skin** was studied in a Franz diffusion cell by using ethylparaben (EP) as a permeant. The **skin** was treated with 10 mM anionic or cationic surfactants' solns. and 0.5% nonionic surfactants' solns. at 37.degree. for 2 h, then permeation of EP across it was estd. Sodium dodecanesulfonate, cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, **polyoxyethylene** (20) sorbitan monolaurate and **polyoxyethylene** (10) oleyl ether enhanced the steady-state flux of EP, being more effective than sodium dodecyl sulfate as a pos. control. The effect of anionic surfactants on the **skin** depended on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length and was most pronounced with 12-carbon chain. The result agreed with those obtained from methylparaben (MP) and **salicylic acid** (SA) as a permeant already reported. On the contrary the effect of cationic surfactants on the **skin** was not remarkable on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length. The effects of anionic surfactants on the steady-state flux of EP were compared with those of both MP and SA. Correlation coeffs. between them were 0.970 ($p < 0.05$) and 0.916 ($p<0.05$) and the regression lines were $y=-4.9556 + 1.1391x$ and $y=6.028 + 1.0434x$, resp. No correlation was obsd. between the steady-state flux of EP and the hydrophile-lipophile balance of nonionic surfactants.

L12 ANSWER 48 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:721756 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:339063
TITLE: Stabilized anti-acne topical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Langlois, Anne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2299022	A1	19960925	GB 1995-5512	19950318
GB 2299022	B2	19990331		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1995-5512 19950318
AB An emulsion comprises an aq./alc. soln. of an anti-acne active and 0.1-10 % of a solubilizing agent therefor, wherein the aq./alc. soln. has a pH of less than about pKa + 1 where pKa is the logarithmic acidity const. for the protonated anti-acne active. The solubilizing agent is selected from pyrrolidone-based complexing agents and **polyethylene glycol**-based nonionic surfactants having an HLB of greater than 15. The compn. exhibits excellent **skin** feel and appearance and formulation stability. An oil-in-water emulsion contg. 1 % **salicylic acid** (as active ingredient), 1 % PVP, and other ingredients, is provided.

L12 ANSWER 53 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:797530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:208485
TITLE: Skin-whitening cosmetics containing salicylic acid derivatives and amine oxides
INVENTOR(S): Magara, Tsunao; Shibata, Yuki; Naganuma, Masako; Fukuda, Minoru; Kako, Rumiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07173023	A2	19950711	JP 1993-343549	19931216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-343549 19931216
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:208485
AB Alkoxy salicylic acids which have tyrosinase-inhibiting activities are combined with amine oxides as transdermal absorption accelerators to inhibit the formation of melanins, thereby providing skin-whitening effects. The compns. optionally include acidic mucopolysaccharides, vitamin E esters, p-aminobenzoic acid esters, and alkylenediaminecarboxylic acid derivs. For example, a cream contained stearic acid 5.0, sorbitan monostearate 2.5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 1.5, propylene glycol 10.0, 3-isobutoxysalicylic acid 2.0, glycerin trioctanoate 10.0, squalene 5.0, octyl p-dimethylaminobenzoate 3.0, di-Na EDTA 0.5, perfumes q.s., and water to 100%.

L12 ANSWER 54 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:584318 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:316623
TITLE: Water-based hot melt adhesive compositions
INVENTOR(S): Maruyama, Hirokazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07070530	A2	19950314	JP 1993-218521	19930902
JP 2983418	B2	19991129		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-218521 19930902
AB Title compns., which do not form skin under molten state, comprise water-sol. modified vinyl acetate polymers and benzothiazoles and/or thioethers. The compns. are applied to paper products and the products are easily recycled. Thus, Poval 100, ADK Stab LA31 [2-(5-methyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole] 1, terpene phenol resin 40, pentaerythritol 50, and PEG 600 (polyethylene glycol) 30 parts were melt kneaded to obtain a compn., which showed no skin formation within 54 min at 180.degree..

L12 ANSWER 55 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:516415 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:248415
TITLE: Clinical sterilizing compositions containing chlorhexidine
INVENTOR(S): Seto, Tadashi; Yoshino, Satoshi; Atsusaka, Takumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohto Pharma, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07048210	A2	19950221	JP 1993-192249	19930803
JP 3253769	B2	20020204		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-192249 19930803
AB Cellulose fibers such as cotton are used to apply antiseptic chlorhexidine to human skin for sterilization, but chlorhexidine is adsorbed on the cellulose and not released sufficiently to the skin. Pretreatment of the cellulose fibers with salicylic acid or Na salicylate with polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants prevent the adsorption of chlorhexidine to cellulose, and it effectively delivers the antiseptic to the skin.

L12 ANSWER 56 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:386381 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:136857
TITLE: Efficient disinfecting soap powder
INVENTOR(S): Kuang, Yuanzheng; Hong, Yonglan; Wang, Xiang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1081204	A	19940126	CN 1992-105448	19920709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1992-105448 19920709
AB The detergent compn., with good soly. and neither irritating skin nor generating pollution, comprises aliph. alc. polyoxyethylene ether (AE09) 1-5, alkyl phenol polyoxyethylene ether (TX10) 1-6, soap base 20-50, trisodium phosphate 10-30, sodium carbonate 20-30, anti-coagulating agent (CMC) 0.5-2, sodium silicate 2-10, surface active iodine 0.5-2, brightening agent 0.01-0.1, and water 1.4-8.49%. The process consists of (1) mixing trisodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, sodium silicate, anti-coagulating agent, and brightening agent uniformly to form mixed powders, (2) mixing AE09, TX10, soap base and surface active iodine into a fluid paste, and (3) spraying the paste on the powders and ageing to obtain the final products.

L12 ANSWER 141 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:12722 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:12722
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:2600i,2601a
TITLE: Measures for the prevention of percutaneous poisoning with phenol and aniline
AUTHOR(S): Schutz, Ernst
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Munster, Germany
SOURCE: Berufsdermatosen (1959), 7, 266-74
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB To prevent percutaneous poisoning, various solvents were used on rats with injured and uninjured skin of the abdomen. The protective effect of the tested solvents increases in the following succession: (1) for phenol:glycerol, tap water, olive oil, EtOH, and polyethylene glycol 400 (I); (2) for aniline; tap water, EtOH, and I. 19 references.

L12 ANSWER 142 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:106422 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:106422
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:18849h-i,18850a
TITLE: Percutaneous absorption. II. Effect of the incorporated substance
AUTHOR(S): Nogami, Hisashi; Hanano, Manabu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Tokyo
SOURCE: Chem. Pharm. Bull. (Tokyo) (1958), 6, 249-55
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 51, 8362g. The absorption of salicylic acid (I) through the intact human skin was detd. by the previously described (loc. cit.) residual measuring method. Solns. (0.2%) of I in distd. H2O, and in 10, 20, 30, and 40% aq. solns. of polyethylene glycol 400 (II), Carbowax 6000 (III), propylene glycol, glycerol, and glucose were tested. The apparent partition of I between C6H6 and each of these solns., their viscosities, and their surface tensions were also measured. Curves show the relation between percutaneous absorption of I and the concns. of each of the 5 compds. in the solns., and between the apparent partition coeffs. and the concns. of the solns. The general trends of the 2 sets of curves are similar, and a straight-line relation was found between the decrease in percutaneous absorption and the depression of partition coeff. No regular effect of viscosity or surface tension on percutaneous absorption was shown. Thus, the percutaneous absorption of I from solns. was influenced by the other solutes; the largest obstructive effect was shown by II and III, and the absorption decreased with the concns. of II and III.

L12 ANSWER 143 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:54163 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:54163
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:10348i,10349a-b
TITLE: Fungicidal compositions
INVENTOR(S): Reiner, Laszlo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2731386		19560117	US	

AB To prevent or inhibit mold growth, both in nontherapeutic circumstances and in the prevention or treatment of fungus infections, salicylanilide in conjunction with some of its chloro derivs. is effective. A typical antimycotic ointment, adapted for treatment of fungous infections, e.g. for topical application to the skin, is made from 5-chlorosalicylanilide 0.5, 5,2'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.5, 5,4'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, 5,3'-dichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, 5,2',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide 0.2, and a polyethylene glycol base 93.0 parts. Suitable chloro derivs. include: anilides derived from salicylic acid and 4-chloroaniline, 3-chloroaniline, 2-chloroaniline, 2,4-dichloroaniline, 3,4-dichloroaniline, 3,5-dichloroaniline, and 2,4,6-trichloroaniline; 3-chlorosalicylanilide, 5-chlorosalicylanilide, 5,3-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,4'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,3'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,2'-dichlorosalicylanilide, 5,2',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide, 5,3',4'-trichlorosalicylanilide, 5,3',5'-trichlorosalicylanilide, and 5,2',4',6'-tetrachlorosalicylanilide. The compns. are useful for treatment of leather, fabrics, fruit, plants, and other sites of fungus contamination, as well as skin, hair, and mucous membrane.

L12 ANSWER 144 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1933:45791 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 27:45791
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 27:4103h-i,4104a
TITLE: Wetting, etc., agents
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): I. G. Farbenind. A.-G.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 380431		19320912	GB	

AB Assistants for the textile and related industries are obtained by esterifying or etherifying H2O-insol. org. compds., other than carbohydrates, that contain at least 1 OH or COOH group, or a group reacting like a COOH group, with polyethylene glycols contg. a chain of at least 4 -CH2CH2O- groups, or with mono ethers or esters thereof. In modifications (a) the corresponding quantity of ethylene oxide or ethylene halohydrin is used in place of the polyethylene glycol, (b) products contg. halogen, e. g., those prepd. by means of ethylene halohydrins or polyethyleneglycol monohalides, are treated with amines, amides or compds. contg. OH groups and (c) the free OH groups present in the products when ethylene oxide or polyethylene glycols are used are esterified or etherified. Among examples (1) a mixt. of alcs. obtained by the catalytic reduction of animal or vegetable oils or fats is heated in an autoclave with ethylene oxide; the product is a wetting and washing agent that is miscible with solvents, e. g., ethyleneglycol monocresyl ether, tetrahydronaphthalene, CCl4, emulsifies CCl4 and mineral or fatty oils and may be sulfonated, (2) the product obtained by condensing 10 mols. of ethylene oxide with diethylene glycol and esterifying with oleic acid is used for softening leather, (3) 10 mols. ethylene oxide is condensed with 1 mol. N-hydroxyethyloctadecylamine; the product may be used in dyeing and its salicylic acid salt may be added to dressing preps.; mixed with CuSO4 and Ca(OH)2 it forms a pest-destroying agent and (4) skin creams are obtained by mixing the product derived from ethylene oxide and octadecyl alc. with petroleum jelly, paraffin oil and H2O.

L12 ANSWER 129 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:445101 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:45101
TITLE: Glycol based stabilizer for antioxidants for soap
INVENTOR(S): Bierre, Maurice
SOURCE: Fr., 2 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1464581		19670106	FR	19650219

AB Stabilizers for oils, soaps, **cosmetics**, or perfumes are composed of 2 products. The 1st is a mixt. of salts of EDTA neutralized with NaOH, KOH, amino alcs. or amines, preferably aromatic. The 2nd is a mixt. of polyols such as glycerol and polyglycols with mol. wt. 62-10,000 or condensation products of these with acids, amines, or **phenols**. For example, the 1st mixt. consisted of EDTA 5, KOH 1.3, diethanolamine 3, triethanolamine 0.7, and tolylguanidine 1 (total 11%). The 2nd mixt. consisted of glycols 45, glycerol 4.5, poly(oxyethylene) glycols mol. wt. 1000 2.3, mol. wt. 2000 2.3, mol. wt. 3000, 2.3, mol. wt. 5000 2.3, and mol. wt. 6000 2.3 (total 61%). A 3rd component, the antioxidant, consisted of diphenylamine 3, and H2O 25 (total 28%). When the product was incorporated into soap, optionally perfumed, stability to oxidn. was improved and the hardness modified. The degree of hardness was directly dependent on the mol. wt. of the polyglycol incorporated. The percent of the **polyethylene glycols** of different mol. wts. was regulated as a function of the desired hardness of the soap.

L12 ANSWER 130 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:67050 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:67050
TITLE: Performance of ethoxylate derivatives of nonrandom alkylphenols
AUTHOR(S): Smithson, Luther H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chevron Res. Co., Richmond, CA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1966), 43(10), 568-71
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The position of phenol attachment in linear alkylphenols affects the biodegradability of the ethoxylate deriv. Optimum biodegradability results when the phenol is attached near the end of the alkyl side chain. Detergency performance was measured for nonrandom alkylphenols in a low-foaming formulation with natural **skin** sebum soil. Evaluation data for ethoxylate and ethoxy sulfate derivs. of alkylphenols (C8-18) are presented for heavy-and light-duty formulations. Variations in the hydrophobic and hydrophilic portions of the ethoxylate derivs. affect their phys. characteristics and performance. The preferred range for the alkyl side chain of alkylphenol nonionics is C9-14. Above C14 the hard-water performance diminishes. The preferred ethylene oxide content is 63-8%. A C10 alkylphenol gives excellent performance for both nonionics and ethoxy sulfates.

L12 ANSWER 131 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:5705 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:5705
TITLE: Products for body care, especially lotions for cleaning and upkeep of hair without rinsing
INVENTOR(S): Pillu, Bernard; Thiele, Mathieu
SOURCE: Fr., 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1439040		19660520	FR	19650120

AB A hair and **skin** cleaning lotion which makes rinsing with water unnecessary, and which at the same time is suited to maintaining the hairdo, esp. for men, is given. The lotion consists of surfactants (anionic, cationic, or nonionic components, preferably the condensation product of ethylene oxide with dodecylphenol), lecithin, lanolin, cholesterol, etc. The pH is adjusted to 5 with lactic acid: Nipagin and hexachlorophene serve as preservatives. For example, propylene glycol 20 g., "complex" 20 g. (this complex is obtained by mixing 15 g. double-distd. olein and 3.75 g. soya lecithin in a heated state, and then adding 8.75 g. triethanolamine), Mergital EL 5 g., triethanolamine laurate 30 g., soya lecithin 2 g., lactic acid 3 g., and Nipagin 1 g., are mixed and made up to 1000 ml. with H2O.

L12 ANSWER 132 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:92628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:92628
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:17363h,17364a-c
TITLE: Problems posed by the permeability of plastic materials in conditioning pharmaceutical forms
AUTHOR(S): Jaminet, Fr.
SOURCE: Tribune CEBEDEAU (Centre Belge Etude Doc. Eaux) (1965), 18(265), 580-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French

AB Permeability of plastics causes problems in packaging pharmaceuticals. Polyamides complex with and ext. acids and **phenols** from aq. soln. Not only is neosynephrine in soln. attacked when packaged in vials of Rilsan, but so are the majority of preservatives used in injectable formulations to prevent bacterial growth. Poly(vinyl chlorides) (I) have low thermal resistance, which introduces the risk of nonsterility. The marked permeability of I shortens shelf-life. Plasticizers (citric and phthalic esters) can hydrolyze to produce free acids and alcs. in the contacting soln. Tin-based stabilizers can confer a hemolytic action on solns. Recent research has developed plasticizers of low extg. power and nontoxic stabilizers. Losses of water from physiol. serum stored in I at ordinary temp. may amt. to 12-15% in a year. A greater degree of crystn. of plastic materials or a film of varnish can reduce permeability to air and moisture. However, varnishes must be compatible with the materials treated, they are often fragile and develop cracks, and they must be applied before sterilization. Aromatic hydrocarbons and certain essential oils can dissolve polyethylene, esp. at elevated temps. **Polyethylene glycols** are incompatible with nitrocellulose. Benzyl benzoate and benzyl alc. degrade polystyrene. Users of synthetic elastomers, such as rubber gloves, may acquire **dermatoses** from the retention of ethylene oxide after gaseous sterilization. Subsequent vacuum treatment can avoid this hazard.

L12 ANSWER 121 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:428783 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:28783
TITLE: Mineral oil-water gels
INVENTOR(S): Barker, Graham; Foley, John T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Witco Chemical Co. Inc.
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3507806	A	19700421	US 1966-591413	19661102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1966-591413 19661102
AB **Cosmetic** compns. in the form of transparent gels of mineral oil and H2O are prepd. Example: (all amts. are parts by wt.) mineral oil (70 Saybolt seconds at 100.degree.F) 16, oleic diethanolamide 4, and **polyethylene glycol** 400 monooleate 3 are mixed and heated to 80-100.degree.; 12 parts of a PO4 ester of ethoxylated nonyl **phenol** (10 oxyethylene mols.) are added to 62 parts H2O which is then heated to 80-100.degree.. The H2O portion is then slowly added with agitation to the oil portion which is maintained at 80-100.degree.. When all the water has been added, heating is discontinued and agitation is continued while the mixt. is allowed to cool to 65.degree. at which temp. the emulsion can be poured. A clear, transparent mineral oil-H2O gel is formed. The lauric diethanolamide used was the condensation product of 1 mole of diethanolamine and 1 mole of Me laurate. The oleic diethanolamide used was the condensation product of 1 mole diethanolamine and 1 mole of the free acid form of oleic acid.

L12 ANSWER 122 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:407202 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:7202
TITLE: Control of polymer morphology for biomedical applications. I. Hydrophilic polycarbonate membranes for dialysis
AUTHOR(S): Kesting, Robert E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USA
SOURCE: Journal of Macromolecular Science, Chemistry (1970), 4(3), 655-64
CODEN: JMCHBD; ISSN: 0022-233X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The hydrophilicity of the parent polymer, bisphenol A polycarbonate (I), was increased with the introduction of aliphatic ether groups by the copolymn. of bisphenol A and polyethylene glycols. The I blocks formed crystallites within the amorphous matrix composed of poly(ethylene oxide) (II) blocks. The modified polymer thus retained most of the strength of I. The tensile strength of the wet material was greater than that of the dry. This was attributed to plasticization and realignment of the II blocks by water mols. Colloidal morphol. was controlled by the prepn. of asymmetric membranes possessing a **skin** layer and a substructure whose void vol., and, hence, resistance to material transport, was variable.

L12 ANSWER 123 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:136300 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:136300
TITLE: **Skin** cleansers
INVENTOR(S): Schwartz, Anthony Max.; Rader, Charles Allen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gillette Co.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1949849	A	19700409	DE 1969-1949849	19691002
DE 1949849	B2	19740627		
DE 1949849	C3	19760902		
GB 1288805	A	19720913	GB 1969-1288805	19690922
ES 371973	A1	19720501	ES 1969-371973	19690927
CH 522033	A	19720430	CH 1969-522033	19690929
BE 739567	A	19700331	BE 1969-739567	19690930
SE 374492	B	19750310	SE 1969-13476	19690930
BR 6912912	A0	19730104	BR 1969-212912	19691001
NL 6914902	A	19700406	NL 1969-14902	19691002
FR 2019719	A5	19700703	FR 1969-33688	19691002
AT 303234	B	19721110	AT 1969-9306	19691002
JP 49006167	B4	19740213	JP 1969-78190	19691002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1968-764606 19681002
AB **Skin** cleansers were prepd., consisting of a detergent and a H2O-insol. solid org. polymer, capable of forming contact angles of 60-110.degree. at a mineral oil-H2O interface. Thus, 20 wt. % powd. neoprene rubber of 30 .mu. av. diam. and 100 .mu. max. diam., forming contact angles .apprx.105 and .apprx.75.degree. with the progressing and regressing oil phase, resp., was added to 80 wt. % of Na soap (from 80 wt. % tallow fatty acid and 20 wt. % coconut oil fatty acid) in 1000 wt. % hot H2O. The dispersion was dried, pulverized, and pressed to give soap sticks, which cleaned a graphite-mineral oil emulsion from the hands without scratching.

L12 ANSWER 124 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:70580 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:70580
TITLE: Transparent gels based on poly(oxyalkylenes) and polyglycols
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbwerke Hoechst A.-G.
SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1575303		19690718		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19670801
AB Transparent gels for **cosmetics** with improved consistency at specific temps. are prepd. from polypropylene glycol-ethylene oxide (I) block copolymers (II), tributylphenol or oleyl alc. (III) adducts with I, and H2O. Thus, a transparent product with gel consistency at 28-55.degree. was prepd. from 1:25 III-I copolymer 10, II contg. 40% I 40, and H2O 50 parts. A hair dye liq. compn. was prepd. from II contg. 10% I 16, coconut oil fatty alc. contg. 5% I 24, 25% aq. NH4OH 4, p-toluidinium sulfate 2.5 , H2O 3.5, and 6% aq. H2O2 50%. This liq. compn. gelled at 28-45.degree..

L12 ANSWER 117 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:40951 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:40951
TITLE: Transparent gel composition used in cosmetics and medicines
INVENTOR(S): Suga, Kazuo
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 47046331	B4	19721122	JP 1963-33462	19630626

AB A transparent gel compn. comprises an aq. soln. of ethylene oxide condensate with a C6-21 normal aliph. alc., glycols and/or their polymers, fatty acid esters of primary alcs. or their mixts. with amino alcs. and optionally polyvinyl and/or cholesterol derivs. Thus, **polyoxyethylene** cetyl alc. 13, polypropylene glycol 7, polyalkylene glycol 5, and water 40 parts by wt. were mixed at 85-90.degree.. Sep. iso-Pr myristate 7, Et palmitate 1.5, and aminoethyl alc. 1.5 parts by wt. were also mixed at 85-90.degree.. The liqs. were combined, heated for 1 hr at 70.degree. and quenched to 40.degree.. To this mixt. was added a liq. contg. glycerol 2, sorbitol 1, Na dehydroacetate 0.3, BHA 0.2, hinokitiol 0.2, **resorcinol** 0.2, kinetin 0.1, and perfume 1 part by wt., and the liq. cooled to room temp. to obtain a transparent gel useful for pomade bases.

L12 ANSWER 118 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:491246 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:91246
TITLE: Solubilization experiments on a three-component system of liquid paraffin-water-nonionic surfactant
AUTHOR(S): Mitsui, Takeo; Machida, Yasuhiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Chem. Res. Lab., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Parfums, Cosmetiques, Savons de France (1971), 1(6), 308-17
CODEN: PCSFBF; ISSN: 0031-1960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French

AB Four types of poly(oxyethylene) (POE) surfactants with 3 to 36 mols. of ethylene oxide were tested: POE alkyl ether, POE alkylaryl ether, POE fatty acid diester and monoester of sorbitan POE with mineral oil having a Saybolt viscosity of 70 at 37.7.degree.; 2-octyl-1-dodecanol and squalane as oils were used. The steric structure of the surfactant mol. had considerable influence on solubilization and emulsification.

L12 ANSWER 119 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:113609 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:113609
TITLE: Liquid detergent compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kakegawa, Sadao; Naganuma, Yoshiki; Ohtsuka, Toshizo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Soap Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 45028905	B4	19700921	JP	19660527

AB Anionic surfactants consisting of alkoxypolyethenoxyethyl sulfates and (or) alkylphenoxypolyethenoxyethyl sulfates are mixed (100:1100) with ethoxylated alkyl betaines to give liq. detergents with very mild action on human **skin**. An example of a liq. shampoo is Na nonylphenoxypolyethenoxyethyl sulfate 20, ethoxylated lauryl betaine 4, EtOH 10, perfume 0.2, H2O 65.8 wt. %, and a small amt. of pigment.

L12 ANSWER 120 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:433515 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:33515
TITLE: Dermal toxicity of phenol: an investigation of the most effective first-aid measures
AUTHOR(S): Conning, D. M.; Hayes, M. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ind. Hyg. Res. Lab., Imp. Chem. Ind. Ltd., Alderley Park/Macclesfield, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Industrial Medicine (1970), 27(2), 155-9
CODEN: BJIMAG; ISSN: 0007-1072
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Percutaneous toxicity of PhOH in rats was increased by water, denatured alc., and olive oil and was greatest when PhOH was dild. 1:1 or 2:1. However, treatment with glycerol, polyethylene glycol, or a mixt. of the latter with denatured alc. reduced the severity of PhOH toxicity. Immediate first-aid treatment for people exposed to PhOH by **skin** contact should include swabbing the contaminated area for 10 min with glycerol, polyethylene glycol, or a mixt. of this compd. with denatured alc.

L12 ANSWER 101 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:187216 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:187216
TITLE: Study on the penetration capacity of some emulsifying ointment bases
AUTHOR(S): Suciu, G.; Rub-Saidac, Aurelia; Ilea, Laurentia; Serban, Maria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Discip. Teh. Farm., Fac. Farm., Cluj-Napoca, Rom.
SOURCE: Farmacia (Bucharest, Romania) (1981), 29(4), 239-45
CODEN: FRMBAZ; ISSN: 0014-8237
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Romanian
AB The release of **salicylic acid** (I) [69-72-7] from 5 ointment bases was tested in vitro, and in vivo on humans. Also tested were the rheol. properties of the ointments, and the in vivo absorption of I from the ointments. The best results were shown by ointment base IV, contg. bentonite and Me cellulose, and ointment base V contg. **polyethylene glycol**, petrolatum, and Tween 60. When applied to the **skin**, I in base V showed the fastest absorption, as shown by max. I concn. in urine at 60 min post application.

L12 ANSWER 102 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:129580 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:129580
TITLE: Preservation of emulsified **cosmetics**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 56152409	A2	19811126	JP 1980-55247	19800425
JP 03016324	B4	19910305		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-55247 19800425
AB The combination of **phenol**-type preservative and sol. lactic acid alkali metal salts is effective in controlling microbial growth in emulsified **cosmetics**. Thus, a **cosmetic** soln. was prepd. by combining **polyoxyethylene** oleyl ether 3, EtOH 5, ester oil 5, cetyl alc. 1, Me p-hydroxybenzoate (I) [99-76-3] 0.5, Na lactate [72-17-3] 2, and water to 100%. The growth of Candida albicans suspended in this soln. (10⁴/mL) was almost completely inhibited within 4 days, but that in solns., lacking either I or Na lactate, was not.

L12 ANSWER 103 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:71379 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:71379
TITLE: Studies on drug release from ointment. Part I. Drug permeation through egg shell membranes
AUTHOR(S): Washitake, Mitsunori; Takashima, Yasuji; Tanaka, Shigeo; Anmo, Toshio; Tanaka, Ichiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Taisho Pharm. Co., Ltd., Omiya, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1980), 28(10), 2855-61
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To establish an in vitro method for detg. drug release from ointments, drug permeability and release were investigated by using egg shell membrane and isopropyl myristate (IPM) [110-27-0]-contg. egg shell membrane as keratin-contg. **skin** models, and the results were compared with those obtained in vivo. With **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] at various pH values, egg shell membrane behaved as a dialysis membrane and the IPM-contg. membrane as a partition membrane. In release expts. with betamethasone 17-valerate [2152-44-5] from various types of ointments, the release from hydrophilic ointment was substantial, followed by that from absorption ointment; release from white petrolatum was the least. These results were correlated with those of in vivo vasoconstrictor assay. Although **macrogol** ointment had high drug release, since water from the receptor cell diffused through the membrane and liquified the ointment, the in vivo vasoconstrictor activity was lower than for the other ointments.

L12 ANSWER 104 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:7752 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:7752
TITLE: Sponge substitutes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55084167	A2	19800625	JP 1978-159001	19781220
JP 60034923	B4	19850812		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1978-159001 19781220
AB Sponge substitutes for medical use are prepd. by freeze-drying oil/water type emulsions consisting of a water phase contg. high mol. wt. substances (cellulose), and an oil phase (olive oil) contg. drugs such as **salicylic acid**. When such a sponge substitute is topically applied to animal tissues, the drug is transported to tissues rapidly due to the presence of the oil component. Thus, a typical sponge substitute was prepd. by freeze-drying an O/W emulsion consisting of an aq. phase contg. Me cellulose [9004-67-5], hydroxyethyl cellulose [9004-62-0], poly(vinylpyrrolidone) [9003-39-8], **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monolaurate [9005-64-5], and glycerin [56-81-5], and an olive and sesame oil phase contg. drug (**salicylic acid**). A rapid absorption of **salicylic acid** from the sponge applied to the **skin** of hamsters was demonstrated.

L12 ANSWER 93 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:635398 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:235398
TITLE: **Skin** cleaning paste
INVENTOR(S): Moritz, Wolfgang; Sabrowski, Eckhard; Bech, Reinhold; Hoebold, Eva; Kochmann, Werner; Reuter, Hans; Schwachula, Gerhard; Arnhold, Siegfried; Bachmann, Reinhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 10 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 209733	A1	19840523	DD 1982-243389	19820921

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1982-243389 19820921
AB A cleanser for severely stained **skin** that also prevents uptake of **phenols** by the **skin** contains 1-15% of a porous polymer adsorbent with an internal surface of >100 m2/g and a particle size <50 .mu.m, 50-89% of a liq. glycol, 10-30% of a solid **polyethylene glycol** [25322-68-3], fragrance, and emulsifiers or surfactants. The cleanser is esp. suited for removing dyes, printers ink, soots and **cosmetics** from the **skin**. Divinylbenzene was suspension polymd., the solvent was evapd., the polymer dried, ground, and air classified to give particles with 95% having a diam. of 50 .mu.M and with an inner surface of 350 m2/g. The poly(divinylbenzene) [9003-69-4], 280 g, was triturated with 306 g **polyethylene glycol** 600 and homogenized with an addnl. 1700 g of the glycol. **Polyethylene glycol** 5000 was melted at 50.degree., stirred into the homogenate during cooling, and 14 g lavender oil was stirred into the paste.

L12 ANSWER 94 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:536806 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:136806
TITLE: Oxidizing hair dyes containing monoethanolamine and basic amino acids
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): H. C. Enterprises Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59106413	A2	19840620	JP 1982-216534	19821210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-216534 19821210
AB Oxidizing hair dyes contain monoethanolamine [141-43-5] and basic amino acids such as L-arginine [74-79-3], L-lysine [56-87-1], and L-histidine [71-00-1]. These dyes are odorless and have no irritating effects on the **skin**. Thus, a dye consists of 2 solns. The 1st soln. comprises L-arginine 2, monoethanolamine 2, **polyoxyethylene** nonylphenyl ether 20, **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 10, hexylene glycol 15, oleyl alc. 10, Na sulfite 0.4, p-phenylenediamine 0.5, m-aminophenol 0.1, **resorcinol** 0.5, and H2O 39.5. The 2nd soln. comprises H2O2 soln. (35%) 17, phenacetin 0.1, cetanol 2.0, **polyoxyethylene** cetyl ether 5.0, lauryl triethanolamine sulfate 1.0, H3PO4 (89%) 0.01, and H2O 74.89% by wt. These 2 solns. were mixed and immediately applied to the hair.

L12 ANSWER 95 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:145017 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:145017
TITLE: Stable pharmaceutical and **cosmetic** fat emulsion preparations
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59010511	A2	19840120	JP 1982-116919	19820707
JP 04041125	B4	19920707		
CA 1209908	A1	19860819	CA 1983-431888	19830706
EP 100459	A2	19840215	EP 1983-106668	19830707
EP 100459	A3	19850508		
EP 100459	B1	19921111		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AT 82139	E	19921115	AT 1983-106668	19830707
JP 05163136	A2	19930629	JP 1992-97476	19920305
JP 06086374	B4	19941102		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-116919 19820707
EP 1983-106668 19830707
AB Stable pharmaceutical and **cosmetic** fat emulsion prepns. consist of lipid-sol. substances (vitamin A [11103-57-4], vitamin E [1406-18-4], vitamin D [1406-16-2], vitamin K [12001-79-5], ubidecarenone [303-98-0], bisabolol [515-69-5], **salicylic acid** esters, p-aminobenzoic acid [150-13-0], squalane [111-01-3], isopropyl myristate [110-27-0], vegetable oils, etc), lecithin (an emulsifier) and EtOH [64-17-5] and (or) iso-PrOH [67-63-0]. Unlike conventional fat emulsion prepns. contg. nonionic surfactants, lecithin had no harmful effect on the human body. Thus, an ubidecarenone injection was prepd. contg. ubidecarenone 1.0 g, egg yolk lecithin 0.4 g, EtOH 65.0 mL, **Macrogol** 400 50.0 g, sorbitol 45.0 g and distd. H2O to 1 L.

L12 ANSWER 96 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:73993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:73993
TITLE: Preparations for treatment of **skin** discoloration and disease
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosaka, Reiko, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58198421	A2	19831118	JP 1982-82137	19820514
JP 01009965	B4	19890221		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-82137 19820514
AB Prepns. for the treatment of **skin** discoloration and disease contain animal liver oils, egg white, egg yolk oil, S-contg. basic substances, lecithin, H2O2, **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] and(or) bromate. Thus, beeswax 2.5, stearic acid 8.0, cetanol 3.0, lanolin 1.0, I.P.M. 5.0, liq. paraffin 10.5, **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monostearate 4.0, triethanolamine 0.5, glycerol 4.0 and H2O to 100% were mixed to form a cream base, which was mixed with compn. A contg. soybean lecithin-soybean soil (1:1) 85, olive oil 10 and honey 5% and compn. B contg. ammonium thioglycolate [5421-46-5] 5 and H2O 95% (pH 8.0) at a ratio of 7:3 to form a vanishing cream.

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:418824 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:339933
TITLE: Effect of surfactants on CHO cells
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Chung, Yonson; Uchino, Tadashi; Ando, Masanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (2000), 24(1), 14-20
CODEN: NKKAEV; ISSN: 0287-1238
PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB In order to est. the effect of surfactants on cell viability, the effect of 9 cationic surfactants, 8 anionic surfactants, 12 nonionic surfactants and **polyoxyethylene** nonylphenyl ether (POE. NPE), **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether (POE. LE), **polyoxyethylene** castor oil and **polyoxyethylene** oleyl ether having several different EO chains was studied by using Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells. After incubating CHO cells of 1 X 10⁴ cells/0.1 mL in the CO2 incubator for one day at 37.degree.C, each 10 .mu.l of surfactant's soln. was added into the 96-well microplate and then the 96-well microplate was continuously incubated for one day in CO2 incubator. The cell viability was detd. with the 1-Methoxy PMS/WST-1 mixt. The concn. of surfactant having the residual percentage of CHO cells at 50% (IC50) was calcd. by using the linear regression. IC50 obtained from each surfactant's soln. were compared with both flux (%) of methylparaben (MP) or **salicylic acid** (SA) after treating the guinea-pig **skin** with surfactant's soln. and the concn. of surfactant having the residual percentage of red blood cells at 50% (EC50) after treating the rabbit's blood cells with surfactant's soln. Cationic surfactants showed that the increase of the carbon no. of their aliph. chain from 10 to 18 depended on the increase of 1/IC50 and that the relationship between 1/IC50 and 1/EC50 was on good agreement ($p < 0.01$). These results suggested that cationic surfactants should give the damage on the cell membrane and that the neg. effect on cell membrane should be increasing depending on the stretch of the carbon no. of their aliph. chain. The effect of POE.NPE and POE.LE having different EO chains on cell viability depended on their hydrophobic/lipophilic balance. After treating CHO cells and red blood cells with POE.NPE and POE.LE having different EO chains, both 1/IC50 and 1/EC50 and both 1/IC50 and flux (%) of MP or SA were on good agreement ($p < 0.05$). These results showed that the lipophilic part of POE.NPE or POE.LE such as nonylphenyl group or lauryl group should give the same damage as on biol. membrane.

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:408788 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34322
TITLE: **Skin**-lightening **cosmetics** containing 1,5-bis(hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Kazuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000169323	A2	20000620	JP 1998-348423	19981208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-348423 19981208
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:34322

AB **Skin** prepns. which inhibit UV-caused inflammation, prevent melanin prodn., and show **skin**-lightening effects, comprise 1,5-bis(hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one derivs. A lotion contained 1,5-bis(p-hydroxyphenyl)pentan-3-one 0.1, olive oil 15, iso-Pr myristate 5, **polyoxyethylene** nonyl **phenol** ether 0.5, glycerin 5, methylparaben 0.1, ethanol 7, and distd. water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137234 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185273
TITLE: **Skin** preparations containing salicylate derivatives and alkylglucose esters
INVENTOR(S): Tussane, Phillipe; Duranble, Patricia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000063263	A2	20000229	JP 1999-229474	19990813
FR 2782269	A1	20000218	FR 1998-10472	19980817
FR 2782269	B1	20010831		
EP 987011	A1	20000322	EP 1999-401738	19990709
EP 987011	B1	20020717		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 220536	E	20020815	AT 1999-401738	19990709
ES 2181376	T3	20030216	ES 1999-401738	19990709
BR 9903434	A	20000926	BR 1999-3434	19990802
MX 9907373	A	20001031	MX 1999-7373	19990810
KR 2000017297	A	20000325	KR 1999-33314	19990813
CN 1245054	A	20000223	CN 1999-118102	19990816
CN 1101180	B	20030212		
US 6281203	B1	20010828	US 1999-375488	19990817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-10472 A 19980817
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:185273

AB Water-in-oil **skin** prepns. having a pH 4-7, comprise (1) **salicylic acid** or its derivs., (2) (alkyl)glucose fatty acid esters, and (3) **polyoxyethylene** (alkyl)glucose fatty acid esters. The compns. enhance the activities of salicylates and promote regeneration of cells. The compns. are effective for the prevention of **skin** aging and also effective for the treatment of **skin** disorders, e.g. acne. A cream contained Glucate SS 2, stearyl alc. 1.5, cyclomethicone 10, hydrogenated isoparaffins 7, octocrylene 2, octyldodecanol 5, caproylsalicylic acid 1, glycerin 5, Glucamate SSE 20 2, preservatives 0.6, Hostacerin AMPS 1.2, Sepigel 305 1, and water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:76959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:127730
TITLE: Supersaturated ascorbic acid solutions
INVENTOR(S): Duffy, John A.; Ptchelintsev, Dmitri
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avon Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6020367	A	20000201	US 1997-982821	19971202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-982821 19971202

AB Disclosed is a method of prepg. a supersatd. and stable soln. of ascorbic acid and compns. contg. such supersatd. solns. A polyol vehicle is heated to an elevated temp. and the ascorbic acid is dissolved therein to form an ascorbic acid/polyol soln. The method provides a soln. contg. a significant concn. of ascorbic acid that is stable over time, temp. changes and other environmental factors. A lotion contained **polyethylene glycol** 3.9, glycerol 60, Carbopol 940 0.1, propylene glycol 5, ethanol 15, L-ascorbic acid 15, and **salicylic acid** 1 %.

L12 ANSWER 85 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:516009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:116009
TITLE: Hydrophilic epoxy resin spherical particles
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61087723	A2	19860506	JP 1984-190035	19840911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-190035 19840911
AB Particles prepd. from an epoxy compd. emulsion and an amine hardener and treated with a quaternizing agent have good dispersibility in water and alcs. and are useful as hydrophilic **cosmetic** and coating additives, etc. Thus, a mixt. of 10 g Epikote 828, 0.8 g **polyoxyethylene phenol**-substituted ether emulsifier (Noigen EA-137), and 6 cm3 water was stirred, mixed with the same equiv (of Epikote 828) piperazine in 8 cm3 water, and cured 5 days at 25.degree. to give spherical particles having av. particle size 6.5 .mu.; 20 g 10% ethanol dispersion of these particles and 2 g MeI were stirred 24 h at 10.degree. to give hydrophilic particles.

L12 ANSWER 86 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:466272 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:66272
TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing colored epoxy microparticles
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61083109	A2	19860426	JP 1984-176849	19840827

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-176849 19840827
AB **Cosmetics** contain epoxy particles (av. diam. 0.1-70 .mu.m) prepd. by solidifying an epoxy compd. emulsion using a water-sol. amine hardening agent. These particles are bound to dyes and used as **cosmetic** components. Unlike conventional **cosmetics**, the color applied to the **skin** from these **cosmetics** is readily washed off after use and does not stain the **skin**. Thus, 10 g Epikote-828 (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether-type epoxy resin) was treated with 0.8 g Noigen EA-137 (a **polyoxyethylene phenol**-substituted ether emulsifier), followed by a hardening agent (an aq. soln. contg. 0.8 equiv. piperazine). The mixt. was stirred and hardened to give a powder (6.5 .mu.m diam.). **Cosmetics** contg. these particles are described.

L12 ANSWER 87 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:466257 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:66257
TITLE: Antiacne **cosmetics**
INVENTOR(S): Sada, Masahiro; Abe, Takashi; Nishijima, Yasushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61072707	A2	19860414	JP 1984-195154	19840917
JP 62043969	B4	19870917		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-195154 19840917
AB Antiacne **cosmetics** contain cyclic compds. selected from 6-(5-methoxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo-[3,3,0]octan-3-one (I), 6-(5-ethoxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo[3,3,0]octan-3-one and 6-(5-hydroxyhepto-1-yl)bicyclo[3,3,0]octan-3-one and keratolytic and antimicrobial substances selected from **resorcinol**, S, **salicylic acid**, lactic acid, urea, etc. Thus, an antiacne cream contained I 0.1, **resorcinol** 0.3, stearic acid 7.0, cetanol 3.0, beeswax 2.0, olive oil 15.0, **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monooleate 2.0, propylene glycol 5.0, methylparaben 0.1, and distd. H2O to 100 wt.%.

L12 ANSWER 88 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:155862 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:155862
TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid from ointment bases in rabbit
AUTHOR(S): Ayub, Samina; Ali, S. Ayub
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Baluchistan Quetta, Pak.
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy (University of Karachi) (1984), 2(2), 75-80
CODEN: JPUKDX; ISSN: 0257-3865
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Skin** absorption of **salicylic acid** (I) [69-72-7] from ointment bases was studied. The most effective I absorption was from the ointment bases contg. lard. The absorption decreased in the order, lard > hydrophilic ointment > hydrophilic petrolatum. As measured by blood salicylate levels in rabbits, the I absorption from the ointment contg. **polyethylene glycol** [25322-68-3] was negligible.

L12 ANSWER 69 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:499344 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:99344
TITLE: Phenol or oxime salt-containing potective composition against chemical warfare agents
INVENTOR(S): Bannard, Robert Alexander Brock; Casselman, Alfred Angus; Purdon, John Garfield; Bovenkamp, John William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canada, Minister of National Defence, Can.
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2237739	A1	19910515	GB 1985-7544	19850322
GB 2237739	B2	19911030		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1985-7544	19850322

AB The title compn. comprises: (a) an alkali metal salt of **phenol**, acetophenone oxime, acetone oxime or 2,3-butanedione monoxime; (b) 18-crown-6 or cyptand-[2,2,2]; and (c) a solvent (dioxolane, dimethoxyethane, **polyethylene glycols** and **polyethylene glycol** mono- and di-ethers), together with, if necessary, water in an amt. just sufficient to ensure that the alkali metal salt is in soln. Such compns. can be formulated as creams and used on the **skin**. A cream was formulated from 0.625M K phenoxide in PEG-750 mono Me ether, contg. 18-crown-6. The amts. of phenoxide and 180-crown-6 were equimolar. Applied as a 1 mm film, the cream prevented mustard gas penetration in vitro.

L12 ANSWER 70 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:578023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:178023
TITLE: Topical formulations containing .alpha.,.omega.,.eta.-alkanedicarboxylic acids for treatment of old **skin**
INVENTOR(S): Nazzaro-Porro, Marcella
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3811081	A1	19891012	DE 1988-3811081	19880330
EP 336880	A2	19891011	EP 1989-730083	19890329
EP 336880	A3	19900131		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 02022211	A2	19900125	JP 1989-75252	19890329
EP 513862	A2	19921119	EP 1992-113162	19890329
EP 513862	A3	19930505		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DK 8901547	A	19891001	DK 1989-1547	19890330
CA 1333570	A1	19941220	CA 1989-595234	19890330
US 5385943	A	19950131	US 1993-43955	19930407
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1988-3811081	19880330
			US 1989-330046	19890329
			US 1990-604403	19901024
			US 1992-892878	19920603

AB Topical prepns. contg. .alpha.,.omega.,-n-alkanedicarboxylic acids (C7-13), their salts or esters at 5-30% are useful for the treatment of old **skin**. Thus, a cream was prepd. from azelaic and 20.0, benzoic acid 0.1, **salicylic acid** 2.0, ascorbic acid 1.0, glycerin monostearate 2.0, cetyl alc. 3.0, **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monooleate 5.0, Na lauryl sulfate 10.0, ethanolamine lauryl sulfate 1.0, olive oil 2.0, and distd. water 53.9% by wt. and applied to patients with varying old **skin** conditions. After 6 mo, the condition of the **skin** of the patients was considerably improved and rejuvenated.

L12 ANSWER 71 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:164826 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:164826
TITLE: Study on the stability of dithranol in a water-soluble **dermatological** excipient. Use of salicylic acid
AUTHOR(S): Trublin, F.; Richard, A.; Robert, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Pharm. Galenique Biopharm., Fac. Pharm., Lille, 59045, Fr.
SOURCE: Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 5th (1989), Volume 3, 452-61. Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind.: Chatenay Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 56SEA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: French
AB The stability of dithranol (1-2%) in water-sol. (**polyethylene glycol**-based) ointments was increased by the presence of .apprx.3% **salicylic acid**. A lower concn. of **salicylic acid** was ineffective. An HPLC method is described for the simultaneous detn. of dithranol and **salicylic acid** in the ointment.

L12 ANSWER 72 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:540208 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:140208
TITLE: Acryloyloxyalkyl benzoate-acrylate copolymers as ultraviolet light absorbers and a method for their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Ker, Vicki Lee; Langley, Jeffrey Wayne; Melrose, Graham John Hamilton; Stewart, Jeffrey Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biopolymers Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8809783	A1	19881215	WO 1988-AU180	19880606
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8819444	A1	19890104	AU 1988-19444	19880606
ZA 8803992	A	19890222	ZA 1988-3992	19880606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1987-2368	19870609
			WO 1988-AU180	19880606

AB Acryloyloxyalkyl benzoate derivs. I [R = (alk)nO, (CH2CH2O)n; alk = C1-20 divalent alkyl, aryl or alkaryl; n = 1-1000; R1 = OH, (un)substituted NH2] are prepd. as UV light absorbers for sunscreens. H2SO4 (120 mL) was added to a mixt. of 300 g salicylic acid and 600 mL ethylene glycol, followed by heating on steam bath, for 2 h, to give an ester. This (250 g) and 190 mL Et3N in 1.25L CH2Cl2 was treated with 112 mL acryloyl chloride in CH2Cl2, to give 2-acryloxyethyl salicylate. This was copolymd. with acrylic acid, in toluene, in the presence of Bz2O2, at 100.degree., to give poly(acrylic acid-2'-acryloyloxyethyl salicylate). In vitro expts. with mouse **skin** showed less **skin** penetration of the copolymer, as compared to std. Me salicylate. The copolymers show excellent spreadability and lubricity.

L12 ANSWER 49 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:721755 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:339062
TITLE: Stabilized anti-acne compositions
INVENTOR(S): Goldsworthy, Maxine Jane; Langlois, Anne; Wallbanks, Yasmin Tina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2299023	A1	19960925	GB 1995-5513	19950318
GB 2299023	B2	19990331		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1995-5513 19950318
AB A **cosmetic** compn. comprises an aq./alc. soln. of an anti-acne active, a solubilizing agent therefor, and 0.1-10 % of urea, wherein the aq./alc. soln. has a pH of less than about pKa + 1 where pKa is the logarithmic acidity const. for the protonated anti-acne active. The solubilizing agent is selected from pyrrolidone-based complexing agents and **polyethylene glycol**-based nonionic surfactants having an HLB of greater than 15. The compn. exhibits excellent **skin** feel and appearance and formulation stability. An emulsion contg. 1 % **salicylic acid** (as active ingredient), 1 % PVP, 2 % urea, and other ingredients, is provided.

L12 ANSWER 50 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:615133 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:308819
TITLE: Effect of surfactants on guinea pig excised **skin** using salicylic acid as permeant
AUTHOR(S): Tokunaga, Hiroshi; Kijima, Keiji; Ando, Masanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Inst. of Health Sciences, Tokyo, 158, Japan
SOURCE: Iyakuhin Kenkyu (1996), 27(9), 606-612
CODEN: IYKEDH; ISSN: 0287-0894
PUBLISHER: Nippon Koteisho Kyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB In order to est. the safety of surfactants on **skin** or their transdermal permeation-enhancing activity, the effect of 6 anionic, 8 cationic and 13 nonionic surfactants on excised guinea pig **skin** was studied in a Franz diffusion cell by using **salicylic acid** (SA) as a permeant. The **skin** was treated with surfactant soln. for 2 h, then permeation of [14C]SA across it was studied. Tetradecyl tri-Me ammonium chloride, **polyoxyethylene** (10) monolaurate and coconut fatty acid diethanolamide esp. enhanced the steady-state flux of [14C]SA, being three times more effective than sodium dodecyl sulfate. The effect of anionic or cationic surfactants on the **skin** depended on the aliph. hydrocarbon chain length and was most pronounced with 12- and 14- carbon chains, resp. The effects of surfactants on the steady-state flux of [14C]SA were compared with those of methylparaben. Correlation coeffs. between them were 0.943 ($P<0.05$) for anionic surfactants and 0.948 ($P<0.05$) for cationic surfactants and the regression lines were $y=10.022+0.9903x$ and $y=36.251+1.5057x$, resp. No correlation was obsd. between the steady-state flux of [14C]SA and the hydrophile-lipophile balance of nonionic surfactants.

L12 ANSWER 51 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:380224 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:88194
TITLE: High-concentration polymer slurry and application for reducing turbulent flow
INVENTOR(S): Supcoe, Robert F.; Evans, Allan P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of the Navy, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5521242	A	19960528	US 1971-184995	19710930
US 5565133	A	19961015	US 1973-334170	19730216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1971-184995 19710930
AB A concd. slurry comprises a high-mol. wt. polymer, e.g., polyacrylamide, a carrier, e.g., propylene carbonate, tetrahydrofuryl alc., etc., a wetting agent, e.g., polyethylene glycol alkylphenyl ether, and dispersant, e.g., montmorillonite clay. The slurry is characterized by its ability to reduce turbulent flow and **skin** friction thereby reducing drag of a vessel when the slurry is mixed with H_2O, expelled and dispersed in a thin sheet along the surface of a vessel.

L12 ANSWER 52 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:100807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:155702
TITLE: Phenol derivatives as active oxygen scavengers and compositions containing them
INVENTOR(S): Fukuda, Toshuki; Kitada, Yoshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pola Kasei Kogyo Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07300412	A2	19951114	JP 1994-93286	19940502

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-93286 19940502
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:155702
AB **Phenol** derivs. I (R1-2 = H, OH, lower alkoxy; R3 = H, CO_2H, lower alkoxycarbonyl, CHO, lower acyl, lower carboxyalkenyl, lower alkoxycarbonylalkenyl, lower alkenyl, lower hydroxyalkenyl) and/or their physiol. acceptable salts are claimed as active O scavengers. **Cosmetics**, pharmaceutical compns. and food compns. contg. the active O scavengers are also claimed. IC50 value of 2,6-(MeO)2C6H3OH against xanthine oxidase activity calcd. from the amt. of O2- formed in xanthine-xanthine oxidase system was 9.09 .times. 10-7M. A **cosmetic** lotion contained 2,6-dimethoxyphenol 0.05, ethanol 12.0, propylene glycol 5.0, **polyethylene glycol** 5.0, methylparaben 0.2, hyaluronic acid 0.1, ethoxylated castor oil 0.1, perfumes 0.1 and purified water to 100 wt. parts.

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:89143 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285548
TITLE: Release of salicylic acid, diclofenac acid and diclofenac acid salts from isotropic and anisotropic nonionic surfactant systems across rat skin
AUTHOR(S): Gabboun, N. H.; Najib, N. M.; Ibrahim, H. G.; Assaf, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2001), 212(1), 73-80
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Release of salicylic acid, diclofenac acid, diclofenac diethylamine and diclofenac sodium, from lyotropic structured systems, neat and middle liq. cryst. phases, across mid-dorsal hairless rat skin into aq. buffer were studied. Release results were compared with those from the isotropic systems. The donor systems composed of the surfactant polyoxyethylene isohexadecyl ether, HCl buffer of pH 1 or distd. water and the specific drug. HPLC methods were used to monitor the transfer of the drugs across the skin barrier. The rate-detg. step in the transport process was the release of the drug from the specified donor system. Further, apparent zero order release was demonstrated with all systems. Except for diclofenac sodium, drug fluxes decreased as the donor medium changed from isotropic to anisotropic. The decrease in fluxes was probably due to the added constrains on the movement of drug mols. By changing the anisotropic donor medium from neat to middle phase, drug flux decreased in case of salicylic acid and diclofenac sodium. In the mean time, flux increased in case of the diethylamine salt and appeared nearly similar in case of diclofenac acid. Rates of drug transfer across the skin from the anisotropic donors seemed to be largely controlled by the entropy contribution to the transport process. The type and extent of drug-liq. crystal interactions probably influenced the latter.
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900207 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:61215
TITLE: Lipid and detergent-containing topical formulations comprising vesicle delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Niemiec, Susan M.; Nystrand, Glenn A.; Wang, Jonas C. T.; Ho, Kie L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1060732	A2	20001220	EP 2000-304542	20000526
EP 1060732	A3	20011212		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2309373	AA	20001127	CA 2000-2309373	20000524
JP 2001019634	A2	20010123	JP 2000-157251	20000526
CN 1285186	A	20010228	CN 2000-117689	20000526
BR 2000002285	A	20010123	BR 2000-2285	20000529

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-320894 A 19990527
AB This invention relates to a method for enhancing the transmembrane and/or topical penetration of pharmacol. active substances using a certain vesicle delivery system as an enhancing agent, and an optional detergent, as well as the compns. used therein. Various active agents, such as hair growth agents, hair inhibitor agents, anti-acne agents, depilatory agents, antiaging agents, and depigmentation agents, may be effectively delivered into the skin, hair follicles and sebaceous glands using the compns. of the present invention. For example, liposome delivery systems were prepd. contg. as a lipid phase glyceryl distearate 33.13-40.91, cholesterol 11.04-13.64, polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether 29.44-36.36, di(soyoylethyl) hydroxyethylammonium methosulfate 0-19.03, and elubiol 7.36-9.09 parts, and as an aq. phase zinc pyrithione 0-8.57, salicylic acid 0-25.07, and distd. water 74.93-100 parts, resp.

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:822237 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:361312
TITLE: Histologic changes in the skin of hairless mice following peeling with salicylic acid
AUTHOR(S): Imayama, Shuhei; Ueda, Setsuko; Isoda, Midori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
SOURCE: Archives of Dermatology (2000), 136(11), 1390-1395
CODEN: ARDEAC; ISSN: 0003-987X
PUBLISHER: American Medical Association
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Solns. of 7.5%, 15.0%, and 30.0% salicylic acid in EtOH or macrogol were applied to the backs of hairless mice for 20 min. The skin was histol. evaluated immediately and 1, 3, 12, 24, and 48 h following treatment. A loss of cornified cells was the only morphol. alteration assocd. with the treatment, and this was followed by the activation of the epidermal basal cells and the underlying fibroblasts. The 7.5% and 15.0% salicylic acid solns. produced few histol. changes, whereas 30.0% salicylic acid in both vehicles macerated and then exfoliated the cornified cells. As the epidermis became thinner, the residual epidermal cells became flattened and were rearranged in parallel to the tensile surface load. The cornified material within the hair follicles also became macerated, with dilated follicles, and then dropped off. An apparent increase in the no. of cells in the S phase in the epidermal basal cells had occurred after 24 h, leaving the follicular cells unchanged. As the cornified layer thickened after 48 h, the epidermal cells below it and the underlying fibroblasts resumed their random pretherapy arrangement. Except for an occasional infiltration of lymphocytes, no degenerative or inflammatory changes occurred. While similar changes occurred with both vehicles, they were relatively faster with the EtOH prepns. The results suggest that the architecture of the epidermis and the papillary dermis can be regenerated by simply injuring the cornified layer by using topical agents such as salicylic acid that do not cause degeneration or inflammation.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:468054 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94534
TITLE: Sebum-removing compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kimura, Reiko; Adachi, Kiyo; Fujitsu, Masako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000191514	A2	20000711	JP 1999-282686	19991004

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-296810 A 19981019
AB The invention relates to sebum-removing compns., suitable for use for treatment of acne, seborrheic dermatitis, alopecia, or for use in a laundry detergent, etc., contg. inorg. salts and nonionic surfactants and cationic surfactants, wherein the compn. has an interfacial tension between oleic acid at 25.degree. of 0-0.05 mN/m. A lotion contg. benzalkonium chloride 0.1, salicylic acid 0.5, glycyrrhetic acid 0.2, NaCl 6, MgCl2 1, MgSO4 1, CaCl2 0.3, KCl 0.2, NaHCO3 0.1, Na2CO3 0.1, sodium edetate 0.1, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.6, l-menthol 0.02, glycerin 4, NaOH q.s., and water q.s. to 100 % was prepd.

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:43311 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:83408
TITLE: **Skin-whitening cosmetics**
INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Noritoshi; Naganuma, Masako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000016917	A2	20000118	JP 1998-201242	19980701

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-201242 19980701
AB The invention provides a **skin-whitening cosmetic** compn. contg. L-ascorbic acid salt, L-ascorbic acid deriv., placenta ext., kojic acid or its deriv., ellagic acid, and/or 4-Bu **resorcinol**, and escin, a triterpenoid saponin, or its salt. A vanishing cream contg. stearic acid 6, sorbitan monostearate 2, **polyoxyethylene** (20) sorbitan monostearate 1.5, kojic acid 3, L-ascorbic acid phosphate Mg salt 3, propylene glycol 10, escin 0.5, preservative, q.s., colorant q.s., and water q.s. to 100 % was prepd.

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:648768 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:276783
TITLE: **Cosmetics** containing salicylate, ascorbate, and/or hydroquinones
INVENTOR(S): Uenuma, Toshihiko; Nishiyama, Seiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11279024	A2	19991012	JP 1998-96754	19980325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-96754 19980325
AB Topical compns. contg. derivs. of **salicylic acid**, ascorbic acid, and/or hydroquinone as active ingredients are combined with spherical silica powders to inhibit the stickiness. A lotion contained **polyoxyethylene** polyoxypropylene cetyl alc. 1, silicone KF 96 2, paraffin oils 3, propylene glycol 5, 4-methoxysalicylic acid 2, SiO2 powders 1, glycerin 2, ethanol 15, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.1, 2-aminomethylpropanol 0.1, preservatives q.s., aloe exts. 20, and ion-exchanged water q.s. to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:618788 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:219032
TITLE: **Cosmetics** for keratin removal
INVENTOR(S): Matsumoto, Fumio; Araki, Akemi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11263707	A2	19990928	JP 1998-82573	19980313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-82573 19980313
AB The **cosmetics** contain keratin-dissolving agents 0.001-3, **polyethylene glycol** (I) (av. mol. wt. .gtoreq.1000) 0.001-5, and polyols (liq. at ambient temp.) 0.1-50 wt.%. A **cosmetic** cream contg. glycerin 5, **salicylic acid** (keratin-dissolving agent) 0.2, and I (av. mol. wt. 8000) 0.2 wt.% showed good massage effect and removed keratin from the **skin**.

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:583100 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:204411
TITLE: **Skin-lightening cosmetics** containing antioxidants and natural products
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Rikako; Yagi, Eiichiro; Naganuma, Masako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11246339	A2	19990914	JP 1998-71321	19980305

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-71321 19980305
AB **Skin-lightening cosmetics** comprise agents selected from the group consisting of L-ascorbic acid, placenta exts., kojic acid, azelaic acid, glucosamine, hydroquinone glycosides, tranexamic acid, ellagic acid, **resorcinol**, Achillea millefolium Linn'e exts., and derivs. thereof. The compns. inhibit the formation of melanins, pigmentation, blotches, and freckles. A cream contained stearyl alc. 7, stearic acid 2, hydrogenated lanolin 2, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 3.5, squalane 5, 2-octyldodecyl alc. 6, **polyoxyethylene** cetyl alc. ether 3, placenta exts. 0.1, propylene glycol 5, Achillea millefolium exts. 10, perfumes , preservatives, and deionized water to 100 %.

L12 ANSWER 65 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:619731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:219731
TITLE: Hair dyes containing phenol compounds-containing shampoos and mordant-containing rinses
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Nobuo; Kurokawa, Hideo; Shinjo, Zentaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04164017	A2	19920609	JP 1990-288381	19901029

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-288381 19901029
AB Hair dyes are composed of shampoos contg. gallic acid, tannic acid, **salicylic acid**, their derivs., pyrogallol, catechol, and/or hematin and surfactants as detergents and rinses contg. polyvalent metal salts and cationic polymers. Repeated use of the shampoos and rinses gradually dye hair without damage to hair and **skin**. Hair was repeatedly treated with a shampoo contg. Na .alpha.-olefinsulfonate 15, coco amidopropylbetaine 5, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 2, Pr gallate 0.2, Na2SO4 1.5, citric acid 0.2, BzONa 0.9, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance and a rinse contg. cetostearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1.0, cetostearyl alc. 3.0 sorbitan monostearate 0.5, **polyoxyethylene** glyceryl pyroglutamate isostearate 0.5, propylene glycol 5.0, p-HOC6H4CO2Me 0.3, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance 20 times to show good dyeing appearance.

L12 ANSWER 66 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:476485 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:76485
TITLE: Use of lithium salts for the inhibition of Molluscum contagiosum
INVENTOR(S): Horrobin, David Frederick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Efamol Holdings PLC, UK
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 484112	A2	19920506	EP 1991-309994	19911030
EP 484112	A3	19920708		
EP 484112	B1	19950809		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 5223271	A	19930629	US 1991-765008	19910924
CA 2052246	AA	19920501	CA 1991-2052246	19910925
JP 06263644	A2	19940920	JP 1991-282818	19911029
AU 9186873	A1	19920507	AU 1991-86873	19911030
AU 645359	B2	19940113		
ZA 9108671	A	19921028	ZA 1991-8671	19911031

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1990-23701 19901031
AB Topical prepns. for treatment of infections caused by M. contagiosum comprise Li compds. together with keratolytic and/or **skin**-penetrating agents. A gel contained Li succinate 7, **salicylic acid** 2, Klucel HF 2.5, DMSO 65, **Macrogol**-300 18, and distd. water to 100 %. Patients with persistent or severe M. contagiosum infections were successfully treated with a Li succinate-contg. ointment.

L12 ANSWER 67 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:262300 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:262300
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory **cosmetics** containing Luffa cylindrica fluid
INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Mitsuaki; Ozasa, Yoshiji; Takarada, Yukari
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04036215	A2	19920206	JP 1990-139061	19900529
JP 07025660	B4	19950322		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-139061 19900529
AB Anti-inflammatory **cosmetics** contain fluid obtained from Luffa cylindrica and .gtoreq.1 component(s) selected from .epsilon.-aminocaproic acid (I), glycyrrhetinic acid, its salts, glycyrrhizinic acid (II), its salts, allantoin, **salicylic acid**, its salts, bisabolol, and tranexamic acid. The **cosmetics** show long-lasting anti-inflammatory effect on **skin**, and are useful for treatment of sunburn. A **cosmetic** sample contg. H2O 39.0, fluid obtained from Luffa cylindrica 60.0, and I 1.0 wt.% was applied to UV-irradiated **skin** of volunteers, the degree of erythema after 6 h was 2.7, vs. 5.0 for a control sample contg. no Luffa cylindrica fluid. A **cosmetic** lotion contg. **polyoxyethylene** hardened castor oil 0.7, EtOH 10.0, perfume 0.1, Luffa cylindrica fluid 75.0, II di-K salt 0.5, Na dl-pyrrolidonecarboxylate 3.0, Na citrate 0.1, citric acid 0.15 wt.%, and H2O balance was prepd.

L12 ANSWER 68 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:27819 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:27819
TITLE: Hair tonics containing allantoin and placenta extract
INVENTOR(S): Iwata, Kazuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hattori Seiko Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03141213	A2	19910617	JP 1989-277075	19891026

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-277075 19891026
AB Hair tonics contain allantoin (I) and placenta ext. The **cosmetics** are mild and nonirritating and show storage-stability. A compn. contained dl-.alpha.-tocopherol acetate 0.05, ethynylestradiol 0.0003, D-pantothenyl alc. 0.2, pyridoxine dicaprylate 0.1, l-cystine 0.01, I 0.03, water-sol. placenta ext. 0.1, di-K glycyrrhizinate 0.1, octyldodecyl myristate 0.05, inositol 0.1, propylene glycol 0.1, concd. glycerin 0.3, l-menthol 0.05, **salicylic acid** 0.15, p-HOC6H4CO2Pr 0.05, p-HOC6H4CO2Bu 0.02, EtOH 70.0, **polyoxyethylene** (20 E.O.) sorbitan monostearate 0.9, cetyl alc. 0.9, **polyethylene glycol** 600 0.1, KOH 0.05, fragrance 0.15%, and balance H2O.

L12 ANSWER 73 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:9172 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:9172
TITLE: Hydrophobic and hydrophilic dispersions of polymer particles
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro; Yamada, Motoyo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63110220	A2	19880514	JP 1986-256222	19861028
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-256222	19861028

AB The title dispersions, useful in **cosmetics**, inks, and printing, contain amine-contg. polymer particles adsorbed on sulfo and/or carboxylic acids. A 10% dispersion of spherical particles (diam. 6 .mu.m) of Epikote 828-piperazine copolymer (I) contg. a polyoxyethylated **phenol** was stirred with 10% **polyethylene glycol** mono-Me ether (mol. wt. 2000) and 1 g H2SO4 for 30 min, dried at 50.degree., and dispersed in H2O with particle size distribution 2% >10 .mu.m; vs. 65 for I only.

L12 ANSWER 74 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:535016 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:135016
TITLE: Pharmaceuticals containing C7-13 dicarboxylic acids for the treatment of rosacea
INVENTOR(S): Nazzaro-Porro, Marcella
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3623862	A1	19880121	DE 1986-3623862	19860711
WO 8800465	A1	19880128	WO 1987-DE307	19870707
W: AU, DK, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8777011	A1	19880210	AU 1987-77011	19870707
EP 305407	A1	19890308	EP 1987-904492	19870707
EP 305407	B1	19901205		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 58831	E	19901215	AT 1987-904492	19870707
DK 8801307	A	19880310	DK 1988-1307	19880310
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1986-3623862	19860711
			EP 1987-904492	19870707
			WO 1987-DE307	19870707

AB Pharmaceuticals contg. C7-13 dicarboxylic acids or their salts and a carrier are used to treat rosacea. A compn. contained nonanedioic acid 20.0, BzOH 0.1, **salicylic acid** 2.0, glycerol monostearate 2.0, cetanol 3.0, **polyoxyethylene**(20) sorbitan monooleate 5.0, Na lauryl ether sulfate 10.0, ethanolamine lauryl ether sulfate 1.0, olive oil 2.0, and ascorbic acid 1.0.

L12 ANSWER 75 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:479504 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:79504
TITLE: **Cosmetic** aerosols containing quail egg fluid, an antiseptic and a sulfonamide potentiated with trimethoprim
INVENTOR(S): Nagy Kricsfalussy, Margit; Zavodszky Szabo, Anna; Rakoczi, Jozsef; Halmos, Jozsef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Interkemia Vegyipari Gazdasagi Tarsasag, Hung.
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 511,424, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4661340	A	19870428	US 1984-641120	19840815
CA 1225034	A1	19870804	CA 1983-429992	19830609
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1983-511424	19830606
			US 1984-641120	19840815
			CA 1985-429992	19850108

AB The title **cosmetic** contains quail egg 5-75, a carrier 20-80, additives selected from surfactants, odorants, light protecting agents 0-40, an antiseptic selected from boric acid, sorbic acid, BzOH, **salicylic acid**, 4-HOC6H4CO2H, 4-HOC6H4CO2Pr, 4-HOC6H4CO2CH2Ph, 4-HOC6H4CO2Et, 4-HOC6H4CO2Me, PhCH2CH2OH, MeCHPhCH2OH, EtCHPhCH2OH 0.1-1, a sulfonamide selected from sulfamethoxazole, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfamethoxydiazine, sulfathiourea, and sulfaguanidine potentiated with trimethoprim (I) in a 1:5-5:1 wt. ratio 1-3, and a propellant 5-20% by wt. In the presence of I and the stabilizers named above the **cosmetic** compn. is stable >2 yr. A **skin** conditioner contained quail egg/natural egg fluid 55.000, stearic acid 1.260, myristic acid 0.308, triethanolamine 1.232, glycerol 1.120, H2O 23.580, odorant 0.100, PhCH2CH2OH 0.100, 4-HOC6H4CO2Me 0.100, I 0.300, sulfamethoxazole 1.500, Carbowax (**polyethylene glycol** 300) 0.600, and propellant 14.800 parts by wt.

L12 ANSWER 76 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:210071 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:210071
TITLE: Percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Naito, Shunichi; Hashimoto, Katsuhiko; Fukui, Kazuo; Awataguchi, Mikio; Nakajima, Takehiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Kyoto Coll. Pharm., Kyoto, 607, Japan
SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (1973-2000) (1988), 16(1), 17-25
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Salicylic acid**, Me salicylate, acetylsalicylic acid, and Me acetylsalicylate were applied to the abdomen of rabbits in the form of simple ointment, hydrophilic petroleum, hydrophilic ointment, and **Macrogol** ointment for blood level detn. and compared to blood levels after oral administration. The results showed comparable blood levels. The 5-h **skin** retention value for **salicylic acid-Macrogol** ointment was .apprx.40% that of the simple ointment. The drug in the **Macrogol** ointment was not unabsorbed but remained on the **skin** for a longer time.

L12 ANSWER 77 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:173377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:173377
TITLE: Alcohol-silicone mixtures gelled by fatty acid sodium salts as stick vehicle for skin care substances
INVENTOR(S): Keil, Joseph Woodward; Rentsch, Stefan Felix
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corp., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 251679	A2	19880107	EP 1987-305621	19870624
EP 251679	A3	19880525		
R: DE, FR, GB				
CA 1290694	A1	19911015	CA 1987-537242	19870515
AU 8774911	A1	19880107	AU 1987-74911	19870629
AU 598276	B2	19900621		
JP 63022514	A2	19880130	JP 1987-161408	19870630

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-880466 19860630
AB A stick vehicle comprises (1) 15-70 wt.% aq. alc. mixt. consisting of 20-70% C2-3 polyhydric alc., 0-68.5% C2-3 monohydric alc., and 1.5-70% water such that the water is .gtoreq.1% of the total vehicle wt.; (2) 10-70% cyclic polydimethylsiloxane; (3) 3-10% Na stearate; and (4) 0.5-10% polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer, such that the amt. of copolymer is .gtoreq.5% of the wt. f the cyclic polydimethylsiloxane. The copolymer contains .gtoreq.1 polydimethylsiloxane segment and .gtoreq.1 plyoxyalkylene segment with the polydiorganosiloxane segment consisting essentially of RnSiO(4-n)/2 units [R = Me, Et, vinyl, Ph, divalent radical bonding the polyoxyalkylene segment to the polydiorganosiloxane segment; n = 0-3] such that there are an av. of .apprx.2 R radicals/Si for all siloxane units in the copolymer and .gtoreq.95% R = Me, and the polyoxyalkylene segment having an av. mol. wt. 1000-5000 and consisting of 0-60 mol% polyoxypropylene units and 40-100 mol% **polyoxyethylene** units; the wt. ratio of polydiorganosiloxane segments to polyoxyalkylene segments being 2-8. The stick vehicle provides improvements in feel of the **skin**, is nonirritating, and does not leave a tacky residue on the **skin** after application. The stick allows exceptionally smooth and even application of active substances since it glides very easily over the **skin** surface. A **cosmetic** stick vehicle was prepd. by mixing propylene glycol 22.5, 95% EtOH 22.5, cyclic polydimethylsiloxane 39.4, polydimethylsiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer 4.7, water 0.9, polyoxypropylene (3) myristyl ether 5, and Na stearate 5 parts. The stick exhibited reduced syneresis and improved clarity but still was somewhat hazy in appearance. A deodorant stick was prepd. using the above formulation by adding 0.2 part 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) **phenol** as a bacteriostat.

L12 ANSWER 78 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:11131 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:11131
TITLE: In vitro-in vivo correlations for the percutaneous absorption of salicylates
AUTHOR(S): Al-Khamis, Khalil; Davis, Stanley S.; Hadgraft, Jonathan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Nottingham, Nottingham, UK
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1987), 40(1-2), 111-18
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Release rates of **salicylic acid** and the Me, Et, Ph and glycol esters have been detd. from a range of topical formulations. These include representative Plastibases, Carbopol 940 and **polyethylene glycols**. The release rates can be rationalized in terms of the physicochem. properties of the solutes and the bases in which they are dissolved/dispersed. Selected formulations were placed on the shaved **skin** on the back area of the ear of male lop rabbits. Plasma samples were taken for the subsequent 7 h period and assayed for salicylate. The concn. of salicylate in the plasma was related to the in vitro release rate and hence the physicochem. properties of the diffusant.

L12 ANSWER 79 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:605199 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:205199
TITLE: Ointment containing urea peroxide
INVENTOR(S): Sandor, Toma; Toader, Filomena; Maties, Ana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Intreprinderea de Antibiotice, Rom.
SOURCE: Rom., 2 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Romanian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RO 89259	B1	19860315	RO 1984-114092	19840328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 1984-114092 19840328
AB An ointment contains 10-25% urea peroxide and 2-5% **salicylic acid** incorporated into a water-washable nonionic ointment base. The ointment is useful in the treatment of **skin** diseases, esp. eczema and pityriasis versicolor. An ointment contained **polyethylene glycol** 400 20, **polyethylene glycol** 1500 48, ethoxylated lanolin 10, urea peroxide 20, and **salicylic acid** 2 g.

L12 ANSWER 80 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:521102 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:121102
TITLE: Compositions for treating viral **skin** diseases
INVENTOR(S): Morton, Oswald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim International G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2179858	A1	19870318	GB 1985-21974	19850904
GB 2179858	B2	19891108		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1985-21974 19850904
AB Topical compns. for treatment of viral **skin** infections contain a nonspecific antiviral nucleoside analog and a keratolytic agent. The compns. can also contain a **skin** penetration agent. A clear gel compn. contains idoxuridine 5, **salicylic acid** 2, Klucel HF (hydroxypropyl cellulose) 2.5, DMSO 65, **Macrogol** 300 (**polyethylene glycol**) 18, and water 9.5 wt.%.

L12 ANSWER 137 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:474688 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:74688
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:13772d-f
TITLE: Skin-protective compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industry, Romania
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 933668		19630808	GB	
FR M2261			FR	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RO 19601014
AB A mixt. contg. 860 g. of a 0.25% aq. soln. of polyoxyethylated isooctylphenol (about 10 oxyethyl groups/mol.), 40 g. glycerol, and 77.4 g. cryst. AlCl3.6H2O was added to 100 g. poly(vinyl alcohol). The mixt. was stirred with reflux in a water bath at 80-100.degree. until a viscous liquid was obtained. When this was applied to the skin, a soft, durable elastic layer was produced on drying, which allowed sweating to occur. The compn. resisted the action of org. liquids, oils, tars, and concd. mineral acids. Protection was afforded against dust and aerosols of Pb, alkalies, and insecticides. Other ingredients could be added, e.g. EtOH to speed drying, Al2(OH)5Cl as an antiperspirant and bacteriostatic, and gelatin to assist skin adhesion.

L12 ANSWER 138 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:35422 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:35422
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:6090d-e
TITLE: Effect of Triton WR-1339 on experimental allergic encephalomyelitis in guinea pigs
AUTHOR(S): Patnode, Robert A.; Klepper, Charlyce A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Oklahoma Med. Center, Oklahoma City
SOURCE: Intern. Arch. Allergy Appl. Immunol. (1962), 21, 221-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Triton WR-1339, whether administered intracerebrally in a single dose or subcutaneously in single or multiple doses, has no effect on the development of exptl. allergic encephalomyelitis in guinea pigs. The dosage levels used were within the range of those shown to be capable of suppressing both tuberculin skin hypersensitivity and the in vitro cytolysis of tuberculin-sensitive leukocytes by tuberculin. The skin reactions that accompany allergic encephalomyelitis have certain features suggesting delayed-type hypersensitivity to central nervous system tissue. The results thus suggest the possibility that these reactions differ somehow from classical tuberculin reactions.

L12 ANSWER 139 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:67208 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:67208
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:12778g-i,12779a
TITLE: Inactivation of cosmetic preservatives by nonionic surface active compounds
AUTHOR(S): Evans, W. P.
SOURCE: Groupe recherches prod. superficiellement actifs, Colloq., 5e, Paris (1959) 117-25
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The inactivation of preservatives such as p-hydroxybenzoic acid (I) and phenols by nonionic surface active agents is due to solubilization in the micelles of the surface-active agent. The system was investigated by potentiometric titration and detn. of the temp. of the cloud point. The latter was found preferable to the current method of detn. of max. concn. of preservative required to give a turbidity. A purified octylphenol condensate (II) with 8.5 moles of ethylene oxide was the nonionic agent. Above 3 1/2% II, the apparent soly. of I is shown to be greater than in H2O alone, but below this concn. the turbidity which appears is shown to be II that is salted out, since lowering the temp. to 2.degree. gives a clear soln. Potentiometric titration of 0.01M I in 0.03M, 0.10M, and 0.20M II gives a series of curves meeting at the neutral point, but displaced to a higher pH on the acid side as the concn. of II is increased. When polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 400) is used in place of II, no displacement of the curve is obtained, indicating that the effect is not due to H bonding with the polyether O. Two possibilities are considered; a complex is formed between I and II, or un-ionized I dissolves in the micelles of II. Attempts to obtain consts. for complex formation and partition between H2O and micelles, show that only the latter is approx. const. Since un-ionized I is generally considered the active agent, redn. in concn. of un-ionized I in the H2O causes the inactivation.

L12 ANSWER 140 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:64719 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:64719
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:12493h-i,12494a
TITLE: The effect of various ointment bases on the percutaneous absorption of salicylates. I. Effect of type of ointment base
AUTHOR(S): Stolar, Moise E.; Rossi, G. Victor; Barr, Martin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Philadelphia Coll. of Pharm. and Sci., Philadelphia, PA
SOURCE: J. Am. Pharm. Assoc. (1960), 49, 144-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A procedure is described for the study of the percutaneous absorption of drugs utilizing the intact rabbit skin. Salicylic acid (I) was most effectively absorbed from hydrophilic ointment (II) and, in decreasing order, from hydrophilic petrolatum contg. H2O (III), petrolatum (IV), and polyethylene glycol ointment (V). Na salicylate was absorbed to the greatest extent from II, although the degree of absorption was considerably less than that for I, and was not absorbed at all from III, IV, and V.

L12 ANSWER 133 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:434783 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:34783
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:6237f-g
TITLE: Food additives. Cross-linked polyester resins
AUTHOR(S): Anon.
SOURCE: Federal Register (1965), 30, 7519-20
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 62, 3317b. The previous regulation under the Federal Food, Drug, and **Cosmetic** Act is revised to add the following as components of the title materials intended for contact with food: azodiisobutyronitrile as a catalyst; butyl benzyl phthalate (contg. not more than 1% of dibenzyl phthalate) and MeOH as solvents for inhibitors, accelerators, and catalysts; and poly(oxyethylene) ethers of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (contg. an av. of 2-7.5 moles of propylene oxide) as a polyhydric alc. in place of 1,1'-isopropylidenebis(p-phenyleneoxy)di-2-propanol. The net CHCl3-sol. extractives must not exceed 0.1 mg./sq. in. of food-contact surface when tested with H2O or 50% EtOH. The total nonvolatile extractives must not exceed 0.1 mg./sq. in. when tested with heptane.

L12 ANSWER 134 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:424725 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:24725
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:4451a-c
TITLE: High-wet-modulus cellulose fibers
INVENTOR(S): Carney, Rufus T.; Geyer, Charles J., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FMC Corp.
SOURCE: 21 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 643635		19640601	BE	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19630226
AB Fibers with a wet modulus of 10-20 and which are not easily fibrillated are made by spinning viscose contg. an amine into a bath with low acid and salt concn. and contg. ZnSO4. The fibers have improved carding behavior and can be mercerized or dimensionally stabilized in blends with cotton. Viscose contg. cellulose 4-9, NaOH 5-10, and CS2 308% based on the cellulose wt. and with a salt figure of 7-12 is spun into a bath at 10-40.degree. contg. H2SO4 5-10, Na2SO4 9-20, and ZnSO4 2.5-7%. The filaments are drawn 125-160% in a cascade bath contg. H2SO4 3, Na2SO4 5, and ZnSO4 1.5% at 85-100.degree.. After being cut, the fibers are treated with acid to dissolve the Zn-S complex that is formed with the amine. Thus, viscose contg. cellulose 6, NaOH 7, and CS2 34% based on the cellulose wt. was aged for 12 hrs. at 18.degree. and 3.3% Me2NH and 1.7% of a **polyethylene glycol phenol** ether contg. an av. of 15 ethylene oxide units per mole **phenol** were added. The viscose was spun at a salt figure of 8, a ball fall of 60-75 sec., a total S of 1.6-1.7%, and a xanthate S of 1.1-1.2% through a spinneret with 0.0635mm. holes into a bath contg. H2SO4 7, Na2SO4 11, and ZnSO4 4% at 30.degree. to form a tow contg. 12,000 filaments of 1.5 denier. The tow was passed at 25 m./min, into a bath made by dilg. part of the spinning bath and which contained H2SO4 3, ZnSO4 1.5, and Na2SO4 5% at 95.degree., where it was drawn about 140%. The filaments were cut into 39.7-mm. lengths and treated for 15 min. at 96.degree. with a soln. contg. 1% H2SO4 to remove the dimethyldithiocarbamate formed by the amine. The fibers were washed, desulfurized, bleached, and dried. They had the following properties: tenacity (wet) 3.4 and (dry) 5.00 g./denier, elongation (wet) 17 and (dry) 15%, transverse swelling 45.1%, wet modulus. for 5% extension 15, wet rigidity factor 20.0, water flow no. 9.85 (Battista, et al., CA 48, 1674c), single-fiber bending strength 115,000 cycles, circular section, 30% **skin**, and no fibrillation.

L12 ANSWER 135 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:423414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:23414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:4097b-c
TITLE: Use of the triethanolammonium salts of several alkyl sulfates as **dermatologic** vehicles
AUTHOR(S): King, James C.; Sheffield, William J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Texas, Austin
SOURCE: J. Pharm. Sci. (1965), 54(6), 879-83
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The triethanolammonium salts of dodecyl (m. 139-40.degree.), tetradecyl (m. 110-11.degree.), hexadecyl (m. 79.5-81.degree.), and octadecylsulfuric acid (m. 86-6.5.degree.) were prepd. in 50% yield by adding a soln. of the corresponding crude alkyl sulfate in CCl4 to triethanolamine until neutralized, adding an equal vol. of Me2CO, cooling to -20.degree., filtering the ppt. through a sintered-glass funnel, and recrystg. from boiling Me2CO. Formulations were prepd. with varying amts. of the salts, the corresponding alcs. and propylene glycol and were satisfactory bases for topical prepns. contg. **salicylic acid**, **resorcinol**, sulfadiazine, iodochlorhydroxyquin, and S. Release of medicaments compared favorably with conventional **polyethylene glycol** and white petrolatum bases.

L12 ANSWER 136 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:491834 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:9183d
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:1593g-b
TITLE: Urinary excretion of salicylic acid after percutaneous application
AUTHOR(S): Wuerbach, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Akad., Erfurt, Germany
SOURCE: Dermatol. Wochschr. (1964), 149(24), 609-13
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB **Polyethylene glycol** ointment bases permitted little cutaneous absorption of **salicylic acid** after topical application; petrolatum, Eucerin e aqua, and Lanette ointment permitted greater absorption as detd. by urinary excretion.

L12 ANSWER 125 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:70579 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:70579
TITLE: Emulsifiable oils
INVENTOR(S): Selle, Hans D.; Wienke, Heinz; Dorfel, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Berlin Kosmetik
SOURCE: Brit., 2 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1176437		19700101	GB	19681106

AB Emulsifiable oils which when mixed with water yield finely dispersed and stable emulsions particularly suitable for **cosmetic** purposes consist of mixts. of animal or vegetable oils with a conventional emulsifier, viz. an ethoxylated surfactant and an epoxidized fatty acid triglyceride such as may be prepd. by treatment of unsatd. fat acid triglycerides, e.g. soya bean oil, with org. peracids. In an example, 4 parts of ethoxylated octylphenol (1 mole octylphenol + 6 moles ethylene oxide) are mixed with 4 parts of an epoxidized soya bean oi l (acid No. 1, iodine No. 8, epoxide 0, 5.8%) and 92 parts sesame oil are then added. The mixt. is filtered if necessary and on pouring into water spontaneously forms a milky emulsion which shows no signs of creaming for 10 hr. On omission of the epoxidized oil, the emulsifier sep. in 2-4 hr.

L12 ANSWER 126 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:422550 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:22550
TITLE: Copolymers of ethylenically unsaturated compounds and unsaturated surfactants
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
SOURCE: Fr., 7 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1541974		19681011		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 19661026

AB The title compds., useful as thickeners for detergents, natural and synthetic rubber latexes, and in the prepn. of impregnation agents for textiles, adhesives, and **cosmetics**, were prepd. by copolymg. ethylenically unsatd. monomers with an unsatd. surfactant. Thus, a soln. of 25 parts maleic anhydride (I) and 10 parts polyethylene glycol monoallyl mono(nonylphenyl) ether (II) in 87 parts PhMe was heated for 20 min. with Me vinyl ether (III) gas, 0.3 part azobisisobutyronitrile added, the mixt. stirred at 80.degree. during which III was injected, the suspension filtered, the polymer washed with PhMe and Et2O and dried to give 48 parts of solid I-II-III copolymer (IV). IV (16 parts) was dissolved in 200 parts hot water at pH 7 and dild. with 320 parts H2O; to the resulting soln. (A) with a viscosity of 20.5 cp., 4 parts polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether (V) was added to give a mixt. having a viscosity of 110 cp. Addn. of 55-60 parts V to soln. A decreased the viscosity to 48 cp. Soln. A (200 parts) was treated with 60 parts of a 5% Teepol soln. to give a product with a viscosity of 54 cp. Other copolymerizable monomers used were acrylic acid, acrylamide, vinylpyrrolidinone, Me methacrylate, styrene, ethylene, propylene, isobutylene, Et vinyl ether, iso-Bu vinyl ether, vinyl acetate, allyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or vinyltoluene. Other unsatd. surfactants used were polyethylene glycol monoallyl mono(octylphenyl) ether, polyethylene glycol monoallyl monocetyl ether, polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) monovinyl ether, poly(ethylene oxide-propylene oxide) monoallyl monoisooctyl ether, polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether methacrylate ester, polyethylene glycol monocetyl ether maleate ester and polyethylene glycol mono(nonylphenyl) ether itaconate ester. The copolymn. was carried out in C6H6, C2H4Cl2, CH2Cl2, cyclohexane, or heptane in the presence of Bz2O2, lauroyl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, di-iso-Pr peroxydicarbonate, or (NH4)2S2O8.

L12 ANSWER 127 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:499372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:99372
TITLE: Influence of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) on the percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate from ointments
AUTHOR(S): Stelzer, Joseph M., Jr.; Colaizzi, John L.; Wurdack, Paul J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. of Pharm., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1968), 57(10), 1732-7
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Me2SO (15 wt. %) was incorporated into selected ointment bases contg. 10% **salicylic acid** or 11.6% Na salicylate. Percutaneous absorption was studied by detg. salicylate blood levels in New Zealand white rabbits at regular intervals for 8 hrs. following application of the ointment to the shaved intact **skin** and confinement by a specially designed bandage. Me2SO in hydrophilic ointment and hydrophilic petrolatum produced more rapid drug absorption and higher salicylate blood levels than the control systems. **Polyethylene glycol** ointment and a poly(oxyethylene) (20) stearyl ether gel with Me2SO did not produce any significant change in the absorption pattern. The salicylate blood levels obtained from percutaneous absorption of Na salicylate in hydrophilic ointment contg. Me2SO were lower than with control systems. In the case of hydrophilic petrolatum, there were no significant differences in absorption patterns of Na salicylate with or without Me2SO. Na salicylate did not appear to be absorbed from **polyethylene glycol** ointment whether or not Me2SO was included.

L12 ANSWER 128 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:446052 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:46052
TITLE: Diffusion of salicylic acid within certain **dermatologic** vehicles
AUTHOR(S): Wood, J. A.; Pawlovich, N. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Can.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1968), 3(1), 1-4
CODEN: CNJPAZ; ISSN: 0008-4190
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The rate of diffusion of **salicylic acid**-7-14C (I) within a semisolid medium was detd. by using a diffusion cell which provides replicate columns through which I is permitted to diffuse. Thus, 25 g. stearyl alc. and 25 g. liq. petrolatum were heated to 75.degree.. The nonlabeled **salicylic acid** (1%) was added to the hot phase. I (5 nCi), dissolved in C6H6, was added to the oil phase. Surfactants (5-10 g.), such as polyoxyethylenated lauryl alc. or **polyoxyethylene** sorbitan monopalmitate, were mixed with 12 g. propylene glycol and 28-33 g. H2O, heated to 75.degree., added to the oil phase, and stirred until the ointment congealed. After 24 hrs., the ointment was examd. for diffusion. The results were compared with those of a hydrophilic ointment free of medicament. The rate of diffusion of medicament was found to vary among various surfactants, with various concns. of surfactants employed as the emulsifier for the vehicle. A change in the oil to H2O ratio altered the rate of diffusion. Placing a cellophane membrane across the path of the diffusing I reduced its rate of diffusion.

L12 ANSWER 113 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:110457 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:110457
TITLE: Formulation and **skin** permeability parameters of drug penetration
AUTHOR(S): Zecchi, V.; Rodriguez, L.; Cini, M.; Viti, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Chim. Farm. Tossicol., Univ. Bologna, Bologna, Italy
SOURCE: Farmaco, Edizione Pratica (1978), 33(1), 34-40
CODEN: FRPPAO; ISSN: 0430-0912
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
AB Equations are given and theor. considerations are described which govern the release of drugs from topical vehicles and their penetration into the **skin**. As a model of these general considerations, **salicylic acid** was applied to the human forearm in a **polyethylene glycol** 400 [25322-68-3]-based ointment and in a water-in-oil emulsion ointment, and the decrease of drug concn. in the vehicles was measured as a function of time. The former ointment gave lower values than the latter for all of the following parameters: permeability coeff. of the **skin** to the drug, diffusion coeff. of the drug in the vehicle, and energy of activation of the diffusion of the drug in the vehicle. The factor limiting the penetration of acetylsalicylic acid through the **skin** was diffusion through the cutaneous barrier, and the release process was controlled by the partition coeff. of the drug between the stratum corneum and the vehicle and by the concn. of the drug in the vehicle.

L12 ANSWER 114 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:99982 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:99982
TITLE: Decontamination of the **skin** of swine following **phenol** exposure: a comparison of the relative efficacy of water versus **polyethylene glycol**/industrial methylated spirits
AUTHOR(S): Pullin, T. G.; Pinkerton, M. N.; Johnston, R. V.; Kilian, D. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. USA, Freeport, TX, USA
SOURCE: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1978), 43(1), 199-206
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Evaluation of water vs. **polyethylene glycol**-300 [25322-68-3]/industrial methylated spirits (PEG-300/IMS) in decontaminating the **skin** of swine following acute **phenol** [108-95-2] exposure showed no essential difference in the efficacies of the 2 solvents. **Phenol** was applied at the dose of 500 mg/kg, over 35-40% of the surface area, and left in place 1 min. The animals were decontaminated for 15 min with either a PEG-300/IMS swabbing procedure or a plain-water shower. Animals similarly exposed, but not decontaminated, were used as controls. Results were judged in terms of absorbed **phenol**, measured as plasma **phenol** concns., by gas chromatog. Because water is usually the more readily available of the 2 solvents, decontamination with water appears to be the emergency procedure of choice following acute **phenol** exposure.

L12 ANSWER 115 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:34210 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:34210
TITLE: Effect of nonionic surfactants on percutaneous absorption of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate in the presence of dimethyl sulfoxide
AUTHOR(S): Shen, Wu-Wei; Danti, August G.; Bruscato, Frank N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm. Health Sci., Northeast Louisiana Univ., Monroe, LA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1976), 65(12), 1780-3
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Fifteen nonionic surfactants, 10% (wt/wt), were each incorporated into white petrolatum USP ointment base contg. 10% (wt/wt) **salicylic acid** [69-72-7] or 11.6% (wt/wt) salicylate [69-72-7] with 10% (wt/wt) dimethyl sulfoxide [67-68-5]. Percutaneous absorption was detd. from blood salicylate levels in New Zealand white rabbits at regular intervals for 8 h following application of the ointment. Percutaneous absorption of **salicylic acid** was increased significantly when sorbitan monopalmitate [26266-57-9], sorbitan trioleate [26266-58-0], poloxamer 231 [9003-11-6], poloxamer 182 [9003-11-6], **polyoxyethylene** 4 lauryl ether [5274-68-0], **polyoxyethylene** 2 oleyl ether [9004-98-2], or polyoxyl 8 stearate [9004-99-3] was added to the ointment contg. dimethyl sulfoxide, **salicylic acid**, and white petrolatum. Percutaneous absorption of Na salicylate was increased significantly when sorbitan monolaurate [1338-39-2], sorbitan monopalmitate, or poloxamer 182 was added to the ointment contg. dimethyl sulfoxide, sodium salicylate, and white petrolatum.

L12 ANSWER 116 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:107127 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:107127
TITLE: Decontamination procedures for **skin** exposed to phenolic substances
AUTHOR(S): Brown, Vernon K. H.; Box, Valerie L.; Simpson, Barry J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tunstall Lab., Shell Res. Ltd., Sittingbourne/Kent, UK
SOURCE: Archives of Environmental Health (1975), 30(1), 1-6
CODEN: AEHLAU; ISSN: 0003-9896
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Spraying or swabbing with a mixt. of **polyethylene glycol** [25322-68-3] 300 and industrial methylated spirits (2:1 vol./vol.) substantially reduced mortality, systemic effects, and **skin** burns in rats resulting from **skin** contamination by **phenol** [108-95-2], cumene hydroperoxide [80-15-9], or **phenol**/acetone cleavage product. The mixt. did not cause eye irritation.

L12 ANSWER 109 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:620891 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:220891
TITLE: Preparation for local treatment of acne vulgaris and beautifying the skin
INVENTOR(S): Klosa, Josef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2712078	A1	19780928	DE 1977-2712078	19770317
ZA 7801130	A	19790228	ZA 1978-1130	19780227
NL 7802482	A	19780919	NL 1978-2482	19780307
GB 1588112	A	19810415	GB 1978-9215	19780308
JP 53145923	A2	19781219	JP 1978-27822	19780313
JP 56022847	B4	19810527		
US 4189487	A	19800219	US 1978-886820	19780315
BE 864975	A1	19780717	BE 1978-186001	19780316
AU 7834198	A1	19790920	AU 1978-34198	19780316
AU 515863	B2	19810507		
CA 1095413	A1	19810210	CA 1978-299236	19780316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1977-2712078	19770317
			DE 1977-2752134	19771122

AB Compns. for local treatment of acne vulgaris and for beautification of the skin comprise 0.05-4% of a pyridinaldehyde or 6-methyl-2-pyridinaldehyde in solns., creams or lotions also contg. preservatives such as butylated phenols and tocopherols and/or perfumes. For example, a compn. contained 3-pyridinaldehyde (I) [500-22-1] 0.5, phenylethyl alc. 20.0, benzyl alc. 10.0, Et lactate 30.0, polyethylene glycol 400 20.0, perfume 2.0 and 96% EtOH to 100.0 mL. When applied to the skin of an acne patient twice a day for 8 days, this compn. decreased and/or completely abolished pimples, comedo, and itchy irritation, and relaxed the taut feeling of the skin.

L12 ANSWER 110 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:465130 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:65130
TITLE: The characterization of cosmetic ingredients by NMR
AUTHOR(S): Yokouchi, Michio; Nishiya, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Co., Japan
SOURCE: Journal of SCCJ (1976), 10(1-2), 49-56
CODEN: JOSCDQ; ISSN: 0387-5253
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB NMR spectroscopic methods are presented for the routine anal. of raw materials for cosmetics. The methods for the characterization of paraffin hydrocarbons, higher alcs. and higher fatty acids, polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3], nonionic surfactants (polyethylene oxide condensate [25322-68-3]), other surfactants, and silicone oils are described. The methods are esp. useful for trimethylsilyl derivs. in the detn. of the av. chain length of higher alcs., higher fatty acids and polyethylene oxide condensate and the detn. of the av. moles of ethoxylation of polyethylene glycol and polyethylene oxide condensate. In addn. the application of NMR to the detn. of the water content of sorbitol [50-70-4] solns. and of a compn. contg. resorcinol monoacetate [102-29-4], are presented.

L12 ANSWER 111 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:430595 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:30595
TITLE: Cosmetic composition
INVENTOR(S): Caldini, Oresti; Meucci, Sandro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societa Italo-Britannica L. Manetti-H. Roberts e C., Italy
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2749960	A1	19780511	DE 1977-2749960	19771108
DE 2749960	B2	19800417		
CH 628810	A	19820331	CH 1977-12897	19771024
GB 1591852	A	19810624	GB 1977-44930	19771028
ZA 7706646	A	19780927	ZA 1977-6646	19771107
CA 1106286	A1	19810804	CA 1977-290325	19771107
NL 7712303	A	19780510	NL 1977-12303	19771108
JP 53059037	A2	19780527	JP 1977-134036	19771108
FR 2369867	A1	19780602	FR 1977-33606	19771108
FR 2369867	B1	19820604		
US 4272516	A	19810609	US 1979-43819	19790530
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 1976-52071	19761108
			US 1977-847024	19771031

AB Hair reactivating compns. contain 5-33.33% benzyl alc. [100-51-6] as absorption activator. Thus, a compn. contg. PhCH2OH 12, nicotinyl alc. 0.5, resorcinol 0.5, propylene glycol 4, Polysorbate 80 1, polyethylene glycol 600 2, perfume 1, 95% EtOH 47.5 and H2O 31.5%, applied daily for 4 wk, gave a 45-55% decrease in the amt. of hair removed by combing. A similar compn., not contg. PhCH2OH, gave 40-5% decrease in hair loss.

L12 ANSWER 112 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:177236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:177236
TITLE: Composition based on salicylic acid and a corticoid
INVENTOR(S): Viret, Jacques
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe d'Etudes et d'Exploitation de Marques et Brevets (SEMS), Fr.
SOURCE: Belg., 9 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 859101	A1	19780116	BE 1977-56288	19770928
FR 2366840	A1	19780505	FR 1976-30090	19761006
FR 2366840	B1	19790223		
FR 2379285	A2	19780901	FR 1977-3480	19770208
FR 2379285	B2	19810116		
DE 2744826	A1	19780413	DE 1977-2744826	19771005
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1976-30090	19761006
			FR 1977-3480	19770208

AB Compns. for treating skin disorders comprise salicylic acid (I) [69-72-7] and at least 1 corticosteroid in a suitable excipient. For example, an ointment was formulated contg. I 1, betamethasone [378-44-9] 0.04, glycol stearate-polyethylene glycol stearate 18, lauropalmitostearicpolyoxyethylene glyceride 3, petrolatum 8, Me Na p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, and water q.s.p. 100 g.

L12 ANSWER 81 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:89970 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:89970
TITLE: Topical **cosmetics** containing phenols and hydroquinone glycosides for lightening the **skin** color
INVENTOR(S): Asahara, Tomohisa; Toyoda, Hidekazu; Tamaoki, Shuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61227516	A2	19861009	JP 1985-68812	19850401

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-68812 19850401
AB Topical **cosmetics** contain **phenols** I [R1 = H, R2 = Me, Et, alkoxy, etc.; R1 = OR3 (R3 = C1-20 fatty acid residue), R2 = Me, Et, aliph. hydrocarbyl] and ROC6H4OH-4 (R = sugar residue). The **cosmetics** are stable and effective in lightening the **skin** . Thus, an emulsion was prepd. contg. **polyoxyethylene** -polyoxypropylene cetyl alc. ether 1.0, silicone KF-96 2.0, paraffin oil 3.0, propylene glycol 5.0, glycerin 2.0, EtOH 5.0, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, 2-hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.1, 2-aminomethylpropanol 0.1, hydroquinone monomethyl ether 0.01, hydroquinone .beta.-D-glucoside 1.0, preservative and perfume q.s., and H2O to 100% by wt.

L12 ANSWER 82 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:55655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:55655
TITLE: Topical formulations containing proteins and hydroquinone derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Asahara, Tomohisa; Toyoda, Hidekazu; Tamaoki, Shiyuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61227512	A2	19861009	JP 1985-68808	19850401

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-68808 19850401
AB Topical formulations contain proteins, protein hydrolyzates, and p-RO-**phenol** where R = pentose, hexose, amino sugar, uronic acid residue, etc. The formulations stimulate metab. in the **skin** and maintain moisture in epidermal tissues. Thus, a **skin** lotion contains EtOH 8.0, Na 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate 2.0, **polyoxyethylene** oleyl alc. ether 1.8, hydroquinone-.beta.-D-glucose 0.1, collagen 0.5, pullulan 0.05, jojoba oil 0.5, KOH 0.015, Na3EDTA 0.01, a perfume 0.1, and H2O to 100% by wt.

L12 ANSWER 83 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:9369 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:9369
TITLE: Composition for transdermal drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Reever, Richard; Lundmark, Larry; Kapsner, Timothy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnetonka, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 196632	A1	19861008	EP 1986-104255	19860327
EP 196632	B1	19901219		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
CA 1280111	A1	19910212	CA 1986-505138	19860326
AT 59143	E	19910115	AT 1986-104255	19860327

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-719335 19850403
EP 1986-104255 19860327
AB The gelation reaction product of an org. polysaccharide gum, **polyethylene glycol**, and 2-, 3-, or 4-hydroxybenzoic acid was used for transdermal drug delivery. The gel mixt. also contained a solubilized drug and was adhesive to **skin** while having structural integrity. Thus, **salicylic acid** 15% Sterculia gum 35, PEG-6 24.9, and Quaternium 15 0.2% were combined and heated to form a gel which was tacky and pliant and maintained structural integrity. After 12 wk treatment with this compn., 85% of warts on humans were cured and/or improved, compared to 40% improvement for treatment using a control contg. Sterculia gum 35, propylene glycol 57.5 and H2O 7.5%.

L12 ANSWER 84 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:573770 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:173770
TITLE: Epoxy resin spherical microparticles
INVENTOR(S): Oka, Koichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61087721	A2	19860506	JP 1984-170347	19840817
JP 63052047	B4	19881017		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-170347 19840817
AB Microparticles prepd. from an epoxy compd. emulsion and a water-sol. amine hardener at <24.degree. have av. particle size 0.1-500 .mu. and are useful as fillers and reinforcing agents for rubbers and plastics and matting agents, fillers, and reinforcing agents for coatings, inks, adhesives, and **cosmetics**, etc. Thus, a mixt. of 10 g Epikote 828, 5 phr **polyoxyethylene phenol**-substituted ether emulsifier (Noigen EA-137), and 6 cm3 water was stirred, mixed with the same equiv (of Epikote 828) N-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine in 8 cm3 water, and cured 1 day at 18.degree. and 4 days at 25.degree. to give spherical particles having av. particle size 11.0 .mu..

L12 ANSWER 105 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:169042 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:169042
TITLE: Measurement of the effective HLB value of nonionic surfactants by titration with phenol
AUTHOR(S): Marszall, Leszek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. No. 09068, Swiecia, PL-86170, Pol.
SOURCE: Parfuemerie und Kosmetik (1979), 60(12), 444-8
CODEN: PAKOAL; ISSN: 0031-1952
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB A procedure based on titrn. with **phenol** [108-95-2] was developed and applied to the detn. of the effective HLB value of nonionic surfactants in the presence of various additives. Thus, a mixt. contg. 1.75 mass% Arkopal N 11 [9016-45-9] and H2O to 100.00 gave the following values [additive, mass-%, change in **phenol** index value (mL) per mass-% additive, change in **phenol** index value (mL) given]: EtOH, 10.00, +0.34, +3.4; MeCH(OH)CH2OH, 10.0, +0.17, +1.7; glycerol, 10.0, -0.09, -0.9. Similarly, the system contg. Serdox NES 8 [52504-14-0], **polyethylene glycol** 400, sorbitol, and H2O was studied. The no. of the mL **phenol** soln. at the end point (**phenol** index) in a given homologous series of surfactants increases linearly with the HLB value of nonionics.

L12 ANSWER 106 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:496628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:96628
TITLE: Antibacterial **skin** pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Kusano, Keigo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 54041333	A2	19790402	JP 1977-104732	19770902

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1977-104732 19770902
AB Antibacterial **skin** pharmaceuticals were prepd. from aminocarboxylic acid-type surfactants, ethylenepolyamineacetic acid Na salts, poly(oxyethylene) derivs. {R(OCH2CH2)nO]mP(O)(OH}3-m (m = 1-3, R = alkyl), and R(OCH2CH2)nOSO3Na. Thus R1NHCH2CH2NHCH2CH2NHCH2CO2H (R1 = lauryl) [6843-97-6] 15, **polyethylene glycol** stearyl ether Na phosphate [69980-69-4] 5, **polyethylene glycol** palmityl ether Na sulfate [36348-64-8] 5, ethylenediaminediacetic acid di-Na salt [38014-29-8] 0.1, and purified H2O 74 parts were mixed with a propeller type stirrer at 45.degree. for 40 min to give a light yellow liq., which inhibited the growth of Escherichia coli in 5 min vs. 10 min required by aq. **phenol** solns.

L12 ANSWER 107 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:449217 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:49217
TITLE: Systemic absorption of topical salicylic acid
AUTHOR(S): Birmingham, B. K.; Greene, D. S.; Rhodes, C. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, 02881, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Dermatology (1979), 18(3), 228-31
CODEN: IJDEBB; ISSN: 0011-9059
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The systemic absorption of **salicylic acid** (I) [69-72-7] in humans following topical application in either hydrophilic ointment or **polyethylene glycol** 400 vehicle was minimal, but measurable levels (8 mg/dL) were attained when the stratum corneum was removed prior to application of the drug in hydrophilic ointment. A one-compartment open model with first order absorption and elimination processes was fitted to the plasma I concns. as a function of time. Computer simulations predict that plasma I levels assocd. with toxicity in some patients may be present after repetitive application of the drug in hydrophilic ointment.

L12 ANSWER 108 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:142079 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:142079
TITLE: Antikeratilizing **cosmetic** compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kuriyama, Shojiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53145925	A2	19781219	JP 1977-59616	19770523
JP 61000801	B4	19860111		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1977-59616 19770523
AB Antikeratolytic **cosmetic** compns. contg. **salicylic acid** [69-72-7], polyhydric alcs., higher alcs., dibenzylidene-D-sorbitol [32647-67-9], surfactants and thickening agents are nonirritating to **skin**. Thus, a prepn. consists of **salicylic acid** 2, propylene glycol 40, oleyl alc. 50, dibenzylidene-D-sorbitol 2, hydroxypropyl cellulose 2 and **polyoxyethylene** lauryl ether 3 parts with addn. of colors and perfumes to 100 parts. The compns. are solid and transparent, and were stable at room temp. for 6 mo. The prepns. were effective in controlling **skin** keratinization in 38 of 40 human subjects (including 20 males and 20 females) tested.

L12 ANSWER 41 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:287417 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:1683
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions containing phenol antiseptics and anionic or nonionic surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Kato, Yoji; Miyano, Nobuo; Mizuno, Kazuhiro; Yamagami, Yoshio; Kurimoto, Kyoji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taishoo Tekunosu K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10120507	A2	19980512	JP 1996-315374	19961023

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-315374 19961023
AB The compns. have less odor and low toxicity on **skin** are useful for eradication of resistant microorganisms in total (environmental) sanitation. A compn. contg. p-chloro-m-cresol 10, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 10, propylene glycol 60, and H2O 20 wt.% inhibited growth of Bacillus subtilis, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, etc., and also effective against Serratia marcescens and Pseudomonas maltophilia which were resistant to benzalkonium chloride.

L12 ANSWER 42 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:274843 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:32339
TITLE: **Skin** preparations for acne treatment containing terpene alcohols
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Ikuo; Suzuki, Jun; Arata, Hiroyuki; Hori, Kimihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10114648	A2	19980506	JP 1996-287306	19961011

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-287306 19961011
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:32339
AB **Skin** prepns. for prophylaxis and therapy of acne contain .gtoreq.1 C20-25 terpene alcs. as active ingredients. The terpene alcs. may be I (dotted line represents optional bond; n = 3-4), II, III, or IV. The prepns. may addnl. contain .gtoreq.1 selected from Bz2O2, macrolide antibiotics, tetracycline, carotenoids, retinoids, S, **salicylic acid**, resorcin, glycyrrhizinic acids, and tocopherols. Terpene alcs. show good absorbability and stability. An antiacne cream was prepd. from contg. geranylgeraniol, self-emulsifying glycerin monostearate, palm oil, perhydrosqualene, **polyethylene glycol**, EDTA, and H2O.

L12 ANSWER 43 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:268329 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:326337
TITLE: Aqueous, antimicrobial liquid cleaning formulation
INVENTOR(S): Shick, Richard Lee; Wheeler, Claude R., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9817248	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US17700	19970930
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5837274	A	19981117	US 1996-735039	19961022
AU 9868106	A1	19980515	AU 1998-68106	19970930
AU 714428	B2	20000106		
EP 936900	A2	19990825	EP 1997-954879	19970930
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
BR 9712409	A	19991019	BR 1997-12409	19970930
CN 1233948	A	19991103	CN 1997-198959	19970930
JP 2001502738	T2	20010227	JP 1998-519383	19970930
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-735039 A 19961022
WO 1997-US17700 W 19970930
AB An aq., antimicrobial liq. cleaning formulation includes (1) a polymeric deposition aid composed of a mixt. of liq., hydroxyl-terminated urethane polymers in **polyethylene glycol**; (2) a **phenol** deriv. antimicrobial agent; and (3) a surfactant system comprising predominantly nonionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants or combinations thereof such that the liq. cleaning formulation provides at least about 10 % greater antimicrobial activity than the same formulation without the polymeric deposition aid. A liq. soap contained deionized water 29.2, Ucare JR400 0.2, Miracare MS-1 50, Standamox CAW 4, Topicare PP-15 (PEG-methylene dicyclohexylene diisocyanate copolymer) 1, glycerin 10, DMDM hydantoin 0.4, tetrasodium EDTA 0.1, triclosan 1, Tween-40 3, and fragrance 0.1 %.

L12 ANSWER 44 OF 144 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
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TITLE: **Skin**-lightening compositions containing (thio)pyranyloxyphenol compound
INVENTOR(S): Kawato, Junji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9807406	A1	19980226	WO 1996-US13490	19960821
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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CN 1229354	A	19990922	CN 1996-180451	19960821
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1996-US13490 W 19960821
AB The present invention relates to a **skin**-lightening compn. comprising (a) a safe and effective amt. of 4-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]**phenol** (I) or 4-[(tetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-2-yl)oxy] **phenol**, (b) an av. polarity solvent, (c) a polyhydric alc., (d) a solid fatty alc., (e) a nonionic surfactant, (f) water, and (g) lecithin wherein at least a portion of the above components (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) forms a liq. crystal. An emulsion contained I 3, lecithin 3, **polyoxyethylene** monostearate 1, cetyl alc. 1, Miglyol 812 15, D-.delta.-tocopherol 0.1, glycerin 5, propylparaben 0.1, methylparaben 0.2, deionized water 69.13, Na metabisulfite 0.09, Na sulfite 0.2, NaOH 0.59, Carbopol 980 1, and benzyl alc. 0.6 %.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT